

International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

**

Paris, Thursday, November 23, 1995

No. 35,065

EU Absorbs Embarrassing Lessons in Bosnia Accord

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The U.S. success in brokering the Bosnia peace accord has caused remorse and embarrassment in the European Union, shattering its superpower illusions and underscoring its failure to achieve a cohesive security policy that can resolve conflicts in its own backyard.

In absorbing the bitter lesson that Europe fell woefully short in coping with its first major conflict of the post-Cold War era, diplomats and commentators in allied capitals said their governments must now assume greater security burdens or recognize their precarious reliance on the United States to maintain stability on their continent.

Four years after a uniting Europe asked the United States to step aside as it tried to prevent war from erupting in Yugoslavia, the sight of leaders from Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia initiating a peace accord an ocean away in Dayton, Ohio, was perceived almost as a rebuke for Europe's inability to match pious words with forceful deeds in halting its bloodiest conflict in 50 years.

Europe's biggest difficulty was disagreement among France, Germany and Britain over whether and how to intervene and stop the war, a senior European diplomat said. "There never really was a common policy, and even if they came close it never could have succeeded unless they got American support to provide military power back it up."

European newspapers bemoaned the lack of political conviction among European Union countries to take charge of their own destiny.

"Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Old Continent remains cuddled up under the American umbrella," wrote Charles Lambroschini in an editorial for the French daily *Le Figaro*. "Unfortunately, as long as the 15 EU states do not have the will to form their common security, Washington alone will decide."

The sensitivity over the American stamp on the peace deal and Europe's second-fiddle status was reflected in defensive comments coming from France and Germany. Both governments claimed credit for keeping peace hopes alive during Yugoslavia's violent disintegration as they sought to minimize the American rescue effort in the fourth year of war.

Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said the United States only "stepped in at a time when the chance of a solution was beginning to emerge." He

See EUROPE, Page 8



Sarajevo outside the Presidency Building on Wednesday celebrating the signing of the peace accord. They were awaiting the Bosnian president's arrival.

Hong Kong Is Shocked By Hint of Shadow Rule

Officials Criticize Plan For a Chinese Regime Before 1997 Turnover

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Strong signs that China may set up a rival form of government in Hong Kong well before it regains formal control in July 1997 elicited shock, then strong criticism, from Governor Chris Patten and leading local politicians Wednesday.

A speech by an adviser to China, Sir Sze Yuen Chung, raised the specter of fundamental changes to Hong Kong institutions that stray far beyond a transition script agreed to by Britain and China 11 years ago.

Sir Sze Yuen's outline of likely plans to set up a local legislature that would approve the laws China wants in place on July 1, 1997, follows repeated threats by Beijing to scrap key civil liberties statutes and abolish the recently elected legislature.

His comments Tuesday, widely regarded as a trial balloon, could damage public confidence in the pace and scope of change in Hong Kong's way of life under Chinese rule, politicians here said.

"There will be only one government in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997, and presumably only one government in Hong Kong after that date," Mr. Patten said.

"There is, of course, nothing in the Joint Declaration or Basic Law about provisional government secretariats or anything like that," he said. The Joint Declaration is the treaty signed by London and Beijing in 1984; the Basic Law is Hong Kong's mini-constitution under Chinese rule.

"We certainly won't be prepared to consider anything which would lead to divided loyalties among civil servants," Mr. Patten continued. "Or anything that would result in confusion or which would result in eroding the effectiveness of government as a whole."

In a speech titled "Hong Kong 1996, The Most Crucial Year in Transition," Sir Sze Yuen outlined a number of unexpected steps Beijing would take to prepare for its administration of the British colony.

As a former senior Hong Kong government official and current member of the Preliminary Working Committee, a group of local leaders and Beijing officials preparing for the handover, Sir Sze Yuen has been taken most seriously, and his speech seen as an indicator of China's thinking.

Threats to abolish the local legislature and overturn the Bill of Rights ordinance were first suggested by local pro-China figures before endorsement by senior officials in Beijing.

Predicting "try times ahead," Sir Sze Yuen described the likely formation of a "shadow" government secretariat that "would have to be established toward the end of 1996" and that would require "a few hundred staff working on it."

"However, this could create some concern in Hong Kong and particularly in the British Hong Kong government," he said. "The concern, I believe, is not the size of the provisional Special Autonomous Region government secretariat but rather the existence of a second power center during the final stage of the transition."

Citing Britain's decision to carry out electoral reforms in Hong Kong without China's consent, Sir Sze Yuen asserted that

See HONG KONG, Page 8

Europeans to Get Their Turn With a Rash of Conferences

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States may have brokered the deal that finally brought peace to Bosnia, but the European allies who spent nearly four years trying but getting nowhere all demanded a share of the credit Wednesday.

So there will be a rash of Bosnia peace conferences in Europe: one in Paris in early December for formal signature of the Dayton accords; one in London on Dec. 8 and 9 to discuss their implementation; then one in Bonn on possible limits on

arms in all the former states of Yugoslavia. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who fell ill on the eve of the Dayton conference, may want one in December, some European officials believe.

Also, NATO foreign ministers will meet in Brussels on Dec. 3 and 6 and those of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will gather in Budapest on Dec. 6 and 7, with Bosnia bound to be high on the agenda in both places.

The diplomatic levers in Bosnia were in the hands of the five-nation "Contact Group" — Russia, Germany, Britain, France, and the United States. But Ger-

many and the United States refused to send soldiers to the United Nations Protection Force.

Things began to change last summer, when Bosnian Serb forces took hundreds of UN soldiers hostage to keep North Atlantic Treaty planes from striking as they surged into eastern Bosnia. The new president of France, Jacques Chirac, urged a stronger military posture on Britain and the NATO allies, who eventually accepted U.S. proposals to use more air power against the Serbs.

Britain and France sent in 10,000 extra troops to break the siege of Sarajevo. After

the Croatian Army swept Bosnian forces out of eastern Krajina in early August, the stage was set for a renewed diplomatic effort. This time, with Europe on August vacation, the United States took the lead.

But U.S. officials in Europe are convinced that the overwhelming lesson of Bosnia is, as one senior diplomat in Brussels put it recently, "Without United States leadership, Europe couldn't get its act together."

For this reason, U.S. officials took an understanding view of the European desire to claim a share of the credit for the Dayton agreement with multiple conferences.

Slowdown Chills Prospects for Single Currency in Europe

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Fresh doubt was cast on the ability to forge a single currency by two official reports Wednesday, confirming that economic growth in the European Union was slowing significantly and the other criticizing measures to reduce deficits as "disappointing."

One of the reports, by the European commission, also underlined the scale of the monetary challenge by estimating for the first time that, based on current rates, only 5 of the 15 EU countries could meet the Maastricht treaty criteria

for government deficits and debt in 1997. EU governments will use data for that year in deciding whether to proceed with a single currency.

The other report, by the European Monetary Institute, forerunner of a European central bank, was its first progress report on EU members' progress toward meeting the conditions of monetary union.

It urged EU governments to redouble their efforts to achieve a single currency, saying that commitment was essential to shore up business and consumer confidence and revive growth.

"To restore confidence, there is only one thing to do today — seriously attack

public deficits," said Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the EU commissioner for monetary policy.

Most private economists agreed on the need for budgetary austerity in the long run, but they cautioned that the tax increases EU governments are imposing could depress confidence and growth in the short term and make it more difficult to meet the 1999 single-currency deadline.

The commission cut its forecast for EU growth this year to 2.7 percent from 3.1 percent, bringing it closer in line with calculations by most private economists.

Growth was projected to stagnate next year at 2.6 percent before picking up modestly

to 2.9 percent in 1997. The economy grew by 2.8 percent last year.

The sluggish trend should keep unemployment stuck above 10 percent this year and next, it forecast.

The commission blamed much of the slowdown on a rise in interest rates from the 1994 lows and the uncertainty caused by currency fluctuations like the sharp fall of the Italian lira and the devaluation of the Spanish peseta.

In separate reports on national compliance with the Maastricht criteria, the commission and the monetary institute agreed that progress in reducing budget deficits was insufficient.

Without changes in policies only Germany, France, Luxembourg and Britain — which can opt out of monetary union — will have deficits below 3 percent of gross domestic product and outstanding debts below 60 percent of GDP in 1997, the commission said. In addition, Ireland has been judged to meet the criteria because its debt, while at 86 percent of GDP, has fallen rapidly.

"Public finances in most member states continue to be far from satisfactory," the Frankfurt-based institute said.

The dilemma at the heart of the Maastricht approach to monetary union was underscored by the outlook for France and Germany, whose participation is vital to the single-currency program.

The commission forecast that German growth would slow to 2.1 percent this year from 2.9 percent in 1994, then rebound to 2.4 percent in 1996.

The commission expects the slowdown to widen the German deficit to 2.9 percent of GDP this year and push the debt right up against the 60 percent Maastricht ceiling. That prompted the institute to warn Bond it ran the risk of running an excessive deficit.

Mr. de Silguy defended the commission forecast, asserting that Germany had felt the worst of its unification effects and that France would benefit from lower interest rates. French rates have fallen significantly since President Jacques Chirac changed tax last month and put deficit reduction ahead of employment as his top priority.

Japan's 'Crisis' Bank to Aid All Failures

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

TOKYO — Tokyo Kyodo Bank, the special bank set up in 1992 to take over two failed Tokyo credit unions, will have its vastly expanded to deal with all of Japan's banking failures, Finance Ministry said Wednesday. Ministry officials said the bank's role would be similar to that by the Resolution Trust Corp., the federal agency that was set up in the United States to handle a domestic savings and loan crisis.

Tokyo Kyodo Bank will take over the assets and liabilities of Credit Union, which was Japan's largest until it collapsed in August, the ministry said. The bank took over the affairs of failed Cosmo Credit Union in July.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura acknowledged that

operating while it was running up big losses. "We regret that we should have diagnosed the state of the thrift much earlier," he said.

Yoshimasa Nishimura, director general of the ministry's banking bureau, said Kizu's unrecovarable loans totaled 960 billion yen (\$9.4 billion), revised upward from an initial estimate of 600 billion yen. The increase was because of a decline in the value of the union's collateral and its unreported non-performing loans, he said.

Mr. Takemura said the government had no present intention of using taxpayers' funds to write off Kizu's bad loans, but added that that could change if the government decided to use public money to finance a special fund that could be set up to

See TOKYO, Page 8

are of the Dying: Remedies Fall Short

By Don Colburn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The largest study of how hospitalized patients die reveals American doctors and hospitals, under the best of circumstances, do

not manage death well. Many patients die of prolonged, painful death, with doctors giving "heroic" treatments such as mechanical ventilation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation even when patients have asked that they be withheld, the study found.

The five-year study of more than 9,000

acutely ill patients in five teaching hospitals suggests a pattern of depersonalized care near the end of life and poor communication among patients, families and doctors.

The findings also call into question the conventional wisdom that has propelled the right-to-die movement over the past 25 years: that better information about patients' preferences and odds of survival would improve care of the dying. The study found that even giving doctors computer-generated statistics on a patient's prognosis and making known the patient's wishes about treatment did not change the way patients died.

Most researchers said they were stunned by the findings, which were published

Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Among them:

• In nearly half the cases, doctors were not aware that the patient had asked not to undergo cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the event of cardiac arrest.

• Half the dying patients spent at least eight days in the intensive care unit, in a coma, or on a mechanical ventilator.

• Half the patients who died were reported by their families to be in moderate or severe pain most of the time during their final three days of life.

The most disturbing finding, researchers said, was that measures aimed at improving care failed to have any discernible impact. "I was shocked," said William A. Kraus, co-leader of the study and former director of the Intensive Care Research Unit at George Washington University Medical Center, now at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center. "It was a fundamental

See DEATH Page 8

AGENDA

Algerian Front Seeks Dialogue

PARIS (AP) — Algeria's banned Islamic opposition movement recognized the newly elected president Wednesday and proposed talks, raising hopes that a bloody four-year war may soon end.

The Islamic Salvation Front has been outlawed in Algeria since January 1992, when the army canceled legislative elections the fundamentalist group was winning. The annulment set off a bloody insurgency by Islamic extremist groups that has left more than 40,000 dead.

In an open letter to President Liamine Zeroual, who won 61 percent of the vote in elections last Thursday, the Front for the first time recognized his authority and confirmed its "permanent openness to dialogue, consultation and cooperation."



PERES'S CHALLENGE — Shimon Peres next to Yitzhak Rabin's empty chair prior to the Parliament vote to confirm him as prime minister Wednesday. He challenged Syria to take the lead in peacemaking. Page 7.

PAGE TWO
For Rabin's Widower, the Battle Continues

THE AMERICAS Page 3.

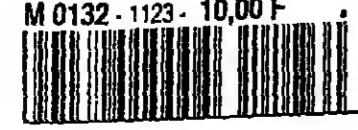
A Holier-Than-Thou Rift on the Right

ASIA
Afghan Militia's Outside Help Page 4.

Opinion Page 10. Crossword Page 22.

International Classified Page 4.

M 0132 - 1123 - 10,00 F



Dow Jones	Up	Up
18.06	0.05%	127.53
504.51		
The Dollar	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.4104	1.4081
Pound	1.5637	1.5597
Yen	100.90	101.50
FF	4.8605	4.8575

Optimism and Dedication / After the 'Very, Very, Very Enormous Earthquake'

For Rabin's Widow, the Long Battle Continues

By Laura Blumenfeld
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — Yitzhak Rabin had a chocolate drawer. In his study, next to the living room, the prime minister kept a cache of white chocolate, fudge balls, 100 Lindt bars he got for a birthday present. Today, there's half a bar in his drawer, the blue wrapping folded over so he could finish the rest later.

That is Leah Rabin's life now, the small things and the big things that her husband left behind. At the simplest it's his chocolate, the opened yogurt in the refrigerator, the box of corn flakes above the sink that he liked to dig into late at night. At the most complicated, it is an entire country, Israel, a nation that has always been temperamentally diverse and now totters on the verge of a breakdown.

On Nov. 4, Mr. Rabin, one of the last surviving founders of the Jewish state, was murdered at a peace rally by a rightist Jew. He left his term of office unfinished and the process of making peace in the Middle East incomplete.

"I compare it to a very, very, very, very, very enormous earthquake," said Leah Rabin, her voice unwavering, her green eyes steady. "My husband was shot, and our country was shattered."

Two weeks after the funeral, Israelis are still bewildered, including the men who usually lead them. Benjamin Netanyahu, head of the opposition, is on the defensive. Shimon Peres, now the prime minister, looks scared. Only Leah Rabin seems completely sure of herself.

"People keep telling me I'm strong, strong," she said. "Maybe living with Yitzhak for so many years, I learned to cope with difficult situations the way he did."

The killing of Yitzhak Rabin was a political act. And in many ways, his wife's response has been political, too. In the days after the murder, this blunt, tough-minded woman denounced Mr. Netanyahu, passed the mantle of leadership to Mr. Peres and met with Israel's longtime enemy, the Palestinian Liberation Organization's chief, Yasser Arafat. At home, she inspired the left and infuriated the right. Abroad, through television interviews, she became the voice of Israel. Everywhere, the widow was a surprise.

But her behavior seems natural to her friends. For 47 years, she backed Mr. Rabin in his battles. Why stop now? After all, she is a woman who titled her memoirs "Always His Wife."

"I'm sure Yitzhak would have been proud of me," Mrs. Rabin said, sitting in the living room of their bright, unpretentious apartment. "I know he would want to see me like this."

The last time she stood on the stage in the middle of Kings of Israel Square, her husband spoke while she scanned the crowd, nervous about an assault by religious extremists. Se-



'I'm sure Yitzhak would have been proud of me,' said Leah Rabin of her actions.

curity agents had warned them as they drove to the peace rally: There was a strong chance of a suicide attack by Palestinian fundamentalists. "I'm really worried," Mrs. Rabin said as their car rushed through Tel Aviv. Mr. Rabin did not say a word.

Eight days later, she is back onstage, the plaza is renamed Yitzhak Rabin Square and a quarter-million people have gathered to mourn the act of a Jewish fundamentalist.

Mrs. Rabin steps up to the microphone. She sees so many people out there, she thinks — more, unfortunately, than at the peaceful peace rally. She turns around to glance at a huge banner of her husband's face. Every morning,

over grapefruit halves at their small kitchen table — with the napkin holder shaped like a dove — she looks into those level eyes and shared her news.

"With your permission," Mrs. Rabin said, now facing the crowd. "I would like to speak to Yitzhak." And she began:

"Yitzhak, if only I could tell you what is happening here and throughout this land. You would hardly believe it. I would tell you about the three gunshots, and you wouldn't believe it, because you never thought it could happen to you." Despite this opening, it is not a sentimental speech. In a strong voice that ricochets off stone buildings through the palm

over grapefruit halves at their small kitchen table — with the napkin holder shaped like a dove — she looks into those level eyes and shared her news.

"With your permission," Mrs. Rabin said, now facing the crowd. "I would like to speak to Yitzhak." And she began:

"Yitzhak, if only I could tell you what is happening here and throughout this land. You would hardly believe it. I would tell you about the three gunshots, and you wouldn't believe it, because you never thought it could happen to you." Despite this opening, it is not a sentimental speech. In a strong voice that ricochets off stone buildings through the palm

trees, she urged her listeners to support the peace negotiations and to endorse Mr. Peres. By the next day, a murmur of speculation ran through Hebrew radio shows and the small talk at falafel stands: She will run for office.

She herself says: "No plans for politics yet." Her eyes roll slightly; it's the umpteenth time she has given this answer. "I can't think about any formal commitments now."

Since 1993, when Mr. Rabin shook hands with Mr. Arafat on the White House lawn, Israeli's have insulted her along with her husband. Every Friday, demonstrators stood outside their apartment building, shouting, "Traitor! Killer!" Usually she smiled, she says, because the accusations were so far-fetched.

Now the sidewalk where the demonstrators once stood is smooth with wax. Every night, people light candles there and sing Hebrew songs. There's a sweet, brown smell from the piles of flowers, and an orange sign painted by children: "Rabin is an Angel of Peace."

The handshake was the start, and it's been rolling on, even after my husband was killed," she said.

Three days after her husband's funeral, Mrs. Rabin was host to Mr. Arafat on a visit to Israel. The elevator doors opened on the eighth floor of their building, and the security guards waved Mr. Arafat through. He took off his red checked kaffiyeh and stayed for an hour and a half, sipping coffee and talking to Mrs. Rabin.

"He sat on this couch," she said, pointing proudly. It faces a broad window overlooking Tel Aviv.

"It was heartwarming and natural."

The Rabin's grandchildren asked Mr. Arafat if he was ever afraid of being assassinated. He smiled and kissed them one by one on the forehead.

He told them: "You are my family now."

The table is set. A stack of letters of condolence is cleared away. Soon Mrs. Rabin, her son and daughter and her three grandchildren will sit around the dining room table for a big Sabbath lunch.

"My approach is optimistic," Mrs. Rabin said. "Yitzhak wasn't sacrificed in vain."

The other day, his bodyguard came by on his way home from the hospital. His name was Yoram, and he was shot in the arm by the assassin. He was still so upset that he sat unmoving in the kitchen for half an hour. Finally he dared approach Mrs. Rabin. He walked into the crowded living room. But one step away from his boss's widow, he collapsed on the couch. He doubled over crying.

"This shouldn't haunt you," Mrs. Rabin told him firmly. The room went quiet.

"You're a young man, and you have to try and cope," Mrs. Rabin kissed his hair. She wrapped her arms around him, covering his shaking body.

4th French Blast Renews Protests

Asians May Ride Out Tests

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

when 95 nations voted in the UN General Assembly to condemn nuclear testing; 45 abstained and 12 voted against.

Neither France nor China was named in the resolution because supporters of the measure did not want to harden the determination of the two nations not to yield to foreign demands on a national security issue.

Andrew Mack, professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, said it was becoming increasingly difficult to "maintain the rage" against France when only two more tests were likely before Paris signed a treaty in 1996 banning all further nuclear explosions.

"There is still an enormous amount of irritation with the French" among Asian and Pacific nations, he said. "But there is also a feeling that just about everything that can be done, has been done, and that all the criticisms that can be made have been made."

The French test Tuesday was carried out at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia. The New Zealand Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences said it measured 15 kilotons, equivalent to 15,000 tons of ordinary explosives, or roughly equivalent to the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.

President Jacques Chirac of France said recently that there would probably only be six tests rather than the eight he originally announced in June. He denied, however, that the series was being curtailed because of international outcry.

The strongest public action Wednesday came from South Korean environmentalists. They threw eggs at the French Embassy in Seoul and sprayed paint on a road outside it.

"It is utterly disappointing and extremely frustrating that France, in the face of so much international opposition, should persist with these tests," said Don McKinno, New Zealand's foreign minister.

Analysts said that France, despite being largely isolated on the issue, had ignored diplomatic protests and brushed aside ineffectual attempts by Japan, Australia and New Zealand to ban French products.

The campaign to embarrass France culminated last week

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Braces for Transport Strike

PARIS (AFP) — French rail and air services are expected to be severely hit as of Thursday evening by a call for a general strike Friday of public sector employees.

Severe disruption is expected on the Paris Métro system from Friday morning, with only 20 percent of trains running, and on RER commuter lines, where only up to 20 percent of trains will operate on lines A and B, the Paris transportation authority said.

Seven unions for the national rail company, SNCF, have called on 182,000 employees to strike Friday and possibly beyond, with two unions saying the action would begin Thursday evening.

Air links are expected to be disrupted by a strike call covering air traffic controller. A plan to provide minimal coverage will be carried out.

Unions to Paralyze Belgian Trains

BRUSSELS (AP) — Unions continued their month of labor actions Wednesday, starting a 48-hour train strike that was expected to create huge traffic problems.

Unions unhappy with the government's austerity measures and threats of layoffs plan a nationwide strike of all public sector workers Dec. 13. Although the train strike starting Wednesday at 10 P.M. will only affect three of Belgium's 10 provinces, it will very likely disrupt all train traffic.

8 Killed as Strong Quake Hits Sinai

CAIRO (AP) — A powerful earthquake rocked seaside resorts in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia on Wednesday and spread panic across a wide arc of the Middle East. Buildings toppled, electricity was cut and at least eight people were killed.

The quake struck at 6:15 A.M. and was centered about 90 kilometers (56 miles) south of Eilat in the Gulf of Aqaba. Hardest hit were towns along the gulf, including Eilat, neighboring Aqaba in Jordan, and Egypt's Nuweiba, about 60 kilometers (40 miles) south, where the four-story Barracuda Hotel collapsed, killing three people, the police said. At least 58 people were reported injured in Egypt, most in the Sinai along the Gulf of Aqaba.

Estimates of the quake's magnitude ranged from 7.2 by the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado, to 5.7 by Egypt's Helwan Observatory.

just ask the butler...

Spiral Streets

Where service is anything you want it to be.



8-11-95

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1995

1000-1100-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1111

1000-1111-1

THE AMERICAS

Religious Right: A Holier-Than-Thou Rift

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Opening a rift within the religious right, a House Republican has introduced a constitutional amendment that would provide for prayer in public schools, a proposal that some other conservatives and religious groups say goes in the wrong direction.

As a result, Representative Ernest J. Istook Jr., a second-term Republican from Oklahoma who introduced the amendment, is now in a standoff with one of the most respected

conservatives in Congress, Representative Henry Hyde of Illinois, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Istook's prayer goal is to have prayer in the schools. Mr. Hyde, who introduced his own amendment last week, sees to prevent discrimination against

the expression of religious views, whether in public school commencements or on radio stations; he is silent on school prayer, which is a priority for some conservatives.

"Right now, this is shaping up as a fight between those on the religious right," said Forrest

Montgomery, counsel to the National Association of Evangelicals, one of about a dozen groups that have been helping to draft religious-protection language. "These are our brothers and sisters, and there's a disagreement here."

On the sidelines for now are those who oppose any change in the constitution as it applies to religion.

"This conflict just proves what we've been saying all along," said Joseph Conn, a spokesman for Americans United for Separation of Church and State. "It's not that easy to improve on Madison and Jefferson."

Mr. Hyde's supporters say his amendment would prohibit discrimination against people who want to express their religious views. They deem the measure necessary despite the First Amendment's guarantee of religious freedom because of so many differing legal interpretations of what is permissible.

Mr. Istook's amendment would allow student-sponsored prayer in public schools and would permit communities to decide themselves on whether to have religious displays during self-incrimination.

Instead, it was an assistant U.S. attorney, William Lawler, who told the judge that discussions "have not yet reached the point as to whether Mr. Waldholtz will appear and testify before the grand jury."

Judge Sullivan scheduled a new court proceeding Dec. 15 to allow the discussions to continue.

Mr. Waldholtz and his wife, a freshman representative, had joint accounts in Salt Lake City. A federal law enforcement source has said the investigation would delve into financial transactions of both of them.

"We really don't know who did it," a Treasury Department official said, requesting anonymity.

If it is a case of theft, it would not be the first time it has happened at the Bureau of Engraving. Last year, Robert P. Schmit Jr., a bureau employee, was charged with

Quote/Unquote

Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, announcing Wednesday that he was halting his campaign to win the Republican presidential nomination: "I am suspending my candidacy because I am out of money."

(AP)

\$40,000 Takes a Walk

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is missing \$40,000 in newly printed bills and says it doesn't know where they went.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing discovered Friday that the money was missing, a Treasury Department spokeswoman said.

The cash was being shipped from the bureau — located a few blocks from the White House — to the Federal Reserve bank in Minneapolis, she said.

The money was lost before it left the Washington area, the spokeswoman said.

"We really don't know who did it," a Treasury Department official said, requesting anonymity.

If it is a case of theft, it would not be the first time it has happened at the Bureau of Engraving. Last year, Robert P. Schmit Jr., a bureau employee, was charged with

Tom Clancy's Investment: The Danger Was Present but Not So Very Clear

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Tom Clancy liked Dick Scott. Met him after an Orioles game. Considered him a friend. Invited him over to the bighouse on the Chesapeake Bay, the house that the Jack Ryan novels built.

They talked business once and Mr. Clancy

wrote Mr. Scott a \$400,000 check on the spot, the writer says. Later, he gave Mr. Scott \$1 million to invest and never had a second thought until the letter from the Maryland State Securities Commission arrived a few months ago.

Like all of Mr. Clancy's best-selling stories, this one has a multimillion-dollar price tag, only this time it's the author of

"Patriot Games" and "Clear and Present Danger" who is paying. Mr. Clancy stands to be the biggest loser among dozens of people who invested in what court documents allege was a \$6 million securities fraud concocted by Richard A. Scott, 50, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Scott owns Goldie's Coin and Stamp Center in Camp Springs, Maryland,

where he sold not only coins, stamps and baseball cards, but also investments in an illegal, unregistered mutual fund, Maryland securities regulators contend.

Mr. Clancy, 48, was listed as the biggest creditor when Goldie's Coins filed for protection in bankruptcy court this month. The firm said it had \$1 million in assets and owed \$6.7 million to its creditors; the

biggest of them are Mr. Clancy and his wife, Wanda, who the filing says are due more than \$1.6 million.

In a civil suit, the Maryland securities commissioner, Robert N. McDonald, accused Mr. Scott and his company of selling unregistered securities, dispensing investment advice without a license and engaging in two kinds of investment fraud.

Mr. Scott's attorney denied that he engaged in such activities.

Since becoming a highly paid writer — *Forbes* magazine recently estimated he made \$28 million in the last two years — Mr. Clancy said he had been approached by many people touting investments. "From this point on, we will be more careful to check people out," Mr. Clancy said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Blacks in Military Losing Promotions

A study for Congress found that blacks in the military are less likely to gain promotion than their white counterparts, but it stopped short of blaming racism for the problem.

The study, by the General Accounting Office, released this week, found "statistically significant" evidence that blacks get promoted less often than would be expected based on their numbers in the armed services. Women appeared to be gaining proportionally more promotions than would be expected.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, recommended that the Pentagon improve its equal opportunity monitoring.

A Pentagon official responded that the recommended improvements were already being put into place.

The study compared promotion levels in the five years 1989-93 broken down by military service and six different ranks. The result was 116 separate measures. In 80 of those 116 measurements, blacks were less likely than expected to gain promotion, 31 of which were deemed statistically significant.

For women, 78 of the 116 measurements showed a greater than expected likeli-

hood of promotion, although none was rated statistically significant.

Short Takes

Intimidation of witnesses is always a problem for prosecutors, especially child witnesses in molestation cases. Cindy Nannetti, deputy prosecutor in Maricopa County, Arizona, says that one way of dealing with this is to videotape interviews of children when they first report being molested. "We force the issue and make them go to trial," she said. "We'll let them recant on the stand. Then we'll show the whole video." She said the jury then decides which version to believe. "I don't think we've lost one of them," she said.

With its latest annexation of 12 square miles, Phoenix now spans 469 square miles, topping the 467 of Los Angeles, although it has only a third the population: 1.1 million vs. 3.4 million. Both are dwarfed by Anchorage, Alaska, with 1,697 square miles.

Buster Keaton, who ranks with Charlie Chaplin as a master of silent film comedy, was uncomfortable about being called a genius. Mr. Keaton, born 100 years ago, died in 1966 at 70. "He didn't have a big ego, he was never impressed with himself," his widow, Eleanor, a sprightly 77, recalls. He took considerable pride in being a craftsman, but "geniuses were great thinkers to him; he thought calling him that was unreliable information."

International Herald Tribune

Martha Hill, 94, Dies, Pioneer Of Modern Dance Education

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK (LAT) — Martha Hill, 94, a pioneer of modern dance education who founded the American Dance Festival and developed dance departments at four major institutions, died Sunday at her Brooklyn home.

In 1934, she became director of the Bennington School of the Dance, a summer school at Bennington College in Vermont, marking the first time modern dance had been recognized as a separate art form.

When that summer program evolved into the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College in 1948, she was the founding director. The dance festival is now based at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

She also helped create dance departments at New York University and the Juilliard School.

Over the years, she offered guidance and support for some major figures in modern dance, among them José Limón, Merce Cunningham and Alvin Ailey.

Raphael P. Powell, 96, Preacher and Writer

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Reverend Raphael Ptolemy Powell, 96, who began his career as a polemicist inspired by the Marcus Garvey black nationalist movement and ended it

as a Baptist minister preaching many of the same themes, died Nov. 12 at his home here. He had been assistant to the pastor of the Mount Calvary Baptist Church since 1986.

Mr. Powell arrived in Boston from Jamaica on a cargo ship as a teenager and attended classes while washing dishes and bolding other menial jobs.

He studied at a series of Boston colleges during the 1920s, but it was not until he was 61 that he received a college degree, a bachelor of science in religion from the Columbia University School of General Studies in New York. He later received a doctor of divinity from the Manhattan Bible College.

Beginning in the 1930s, Mr. Powell wrote more than 15 books, supplementing his income from a series of bureaucratic jobs in New York by publishing them himself. His most noted work, "Prayer for Freedom," is included in James Melvin Washington's "Conversations with God," a collection of prayers written by African-Americans dating from the 1700s.

Colonel John Mitchell, Shot Down Key Admiral

SAN ANSELMO, California (AP) — Colonel John Mitchell, 81, a World War II fighter pilot whose squadron hunted down and killed the Japanese admiral

attack, died of cancer Wednesday. He downed a total of 16 enemy planes.

In April 1943, President Roosevelt sanctioned a navy mission to hunt down Isoroku Yamamoto, the Japanese admiral who planned the Pearl Harbor attack. Breaking a Japanese code, the United States discovered where and when he would land. Colonel Mitchell's squadron gunned down Admiral Yamamoto at Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands.

Francis Brown, 91, editor of The New York Times Book Review for more than 20 years, died Friday in New York.

Conrad Lynn, 87, a civil rights lawyer whose clients included freedom riders in the South, Vietnam War draft resisters and Puerto Rican nationalists, died Thursday at his home in Pomona, New York.

Jack Finney, 84, the author of the time-travel novel "Time and Again" and the science-fiction thriller "The Body Snatchers," died Tuesday in Greenbrae, California.

Laia Murad, 77, one of Egypt's best-loved singers and actresses, known during a career that extended from the 1930s to the '50s as "the Cinderella of Arab cinema," died of heart failure Tuesday in a Cairo hospital.

About the legendary gold dial:
Nathan George Horwitz, the artist, conceived of a watch without numbers as an experiment in pure, functional and "uncluttered" design.

Par Van Driessche
Gent, Belgium

Alejandra
Geneva Airport, Switzerland

Mark
Hannover, Germany

Gomez y Molina Joyeros
Madrid, Spain

The Museum Liberty Watch.
Stainless steel case and
bracelet. Water-resistant
to 30 m. Quartz movement.
Crafted in Switzerland.

A SCULPTED INTERPRETATION OF A HALLMARK IN MODERN DESIGN.



MOVADO
The Museum Watch.

You'll fit into our seat as easily as this headline fits into this space.

CLUB EUROPE

BRITISH AIRWAYS

The world's favourite airline

In London For Business

LONDON IS THE CENTRAL nervous system of business, financial and banking networks that stretch to virtually every country in the world. While traditions remain strong, London today is vibrant, cosmopolitan city that ranks with Tokyo and New York as a business capital of world stature.

At a Glance

For the business visitor, most of the action is in three main locations north of the Thames, collectively known as Central London. The City, to the east, is the financial district, where the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and other financial institutions are concentrated.

This fringes into the West End, which includes the theater district, raffish Soho, Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square; and dignified Mayfair and St. James's, where many of the finest hotels, restaurants and shops in the city are to be found.

A visitor who doesn't know the territory should buy a street guide at a newsstand or bookstore.

One of London's most pleasant features is the extraordinary number and variety of parks: 387, totaling more than 2.5 hectares (20 acres) in Greater London.

Getting Around

Allow plenty of time between appointments as the subway and buses can be slow.

British tourist offices overseas sell Visitors' Travelcards for mass transit. Low-cost travel cards, good only during off-peak periods, can be purchased in London.

London's cabs are legendary for their spacious interiors and their drivers' familiarity with London streets. Virtually all cabbies are honest.

Pay what is shown on the meter, which includes extra charges. Add a tip of not less than 10 percent. Cabs can be found at ranks or hailed on the street; many are on radio networks.

In a Word

So-called minicabs may cost a little more than a black cab. Call at least 20 minutes ahead.

The variety of spoken English heard in London is astounding. Standard Received English, or Oxford English, is what "proper" people use.

People born and raised in the East End of London speak a Cockney dialect that's thicker than "My Fair Lady" would lead you to believe. Most other Londoners speak in a generalized London accent.

A quarter of the central London population is of African, Asian or Caribbean origin; another sizable slice is from Continental Europe. They all have their own inflections. And then there are all the British regional accents. As a Cockney might say: "Gorblimey, myte, it's a Tower of bloody Bybel 'ere!"

Wining & Dining

Most Americans have enough knowledge of Britain to know that an elevator is a "lift" and an apartment is a "flat," but it is important for those doing business in London to know that to "call" means to pay a per-

sonal visit. For a phone call, you "ring" or "ring up."

Where does one eat best in London? Mayfair, Knightsbridge and Chelsea all have their followers, but the news has been the rebirth of Soho as an eating center, with some leading chefs setting up there. The City, once a gastronomic wasteland, now has its share of good eateries as well.

London is better known for its Indian and other ethnic restaurants than for English cuisine, the subject of many jokes.

The following are respectable British restaurants, where gentlemen are expected to wear a tie and jacket; in the evenings, it is advisable to wear a suit. Ladies enjoy more latitude in their dress.

Bentley's, 11-15 Swallow Street, W1. Tel.: 734-4756.

One of the grand old places: fish, seafood, wide selection of wines.

The Greenhouse, 27a Hay's Mews, W1. Tel.: 499-3331. Decor as green as the name. Great care taken with the vegetables and fruit. Plus boiled bacon with lentils — and great desserts.

Leith's, 92 Kensington Park Road, W11. Tel.: 229-4481. Smooth-running, ele-

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0024. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steaks-and-kidneys.

Savoy Grill, The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd's Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lohobly stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Digitized men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and loan clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but

gant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

EUROPE

French Students Shrugged Off Offer

Reuters

PARIS — France unveiled a reform plan Wednesday to iron out inequalities in its over-rodeoed and understaffed universities, but angry students vowed to continue sit-ins and strikes to squeeze more funding out of the state.

Education Minister François Bayrou's proposals, following protest marches Tuesday by thousands of students across the country, included a four-year plan to redistribute existing funds in favor of "poor" universities.

He said an additional 200 million francs (\$40 million) would be spent annually on universities, just a 10th of the sum demanded by the students.

"You don't sort out problems by simply throwing billions of taxpayers' money at them," Mr. Bayrou said at a news conference.

Students are insisting on an immediate injection of funds, making their protests a test of Prime Minister Alain Juppé's determination to cut the state deficit. France wants to cut the deficit to meet the criteria for joining a single European currency in 1999.

The students vowed to join a nationwide general strike Friday, which was called over Mr. Juppé's drastic plan to reform the debt-ridden welfare system and make civil servants contribute longer to qualify for a full pension. The strike will hit rail and air travelers as well as schools, post offices and other public services.

Students in Paris said they would also stage a demonstration Nov. 30. More than 20,000 students and teachers marched through the capital in the protest Tuesday.

"The minister must listen to the students, the ball is in his court," the National Student Coordination Council said in a statement after a rowdy meeting in Paris that went on until the early hours of Wednesday.

In Toulouse, where universities have been at the forefront of the month-old protest, students and teachers voted to continue a freeze on lectures after hearing Mr. Bayrou's proposals.

"Mr. Bayrou could hardly expect us to stop our movement as soon as he announces something that really has nothing for us," said one of the student leaders.

Although Mr. Bayrou pledged no more state spending than had already been budgeted, he did renew a promise to redistribute funds among the country's 90 universities.

He said more money would be channeled to the poorer universities, which were created in the 1970s to absorb postwar baby-boomers and which have taken student ranks to 2.2 million from 300,000 in 25 years.

Mr. Bayrou called on students to take part in talks to come up with "clear solutions" by the end of this year.

He also promised to send an envoy to each university to discuss problems with the students.



Prince Charles waving to a crowd Wednesday as he left a water-quality improvement award ceremony in London.

Prosecutor Drops Inquiry Into Chirac's Rent

Reuters

PARIS — A French prosecutor has decided to shelve an investigation into possible wrongdoing by President Jacques Chirac in connection with his low-rent Paris-owned apartment, it was announced Wednesday.

The case grew out of a report in the satirical and investigative weekly *Le Canard*

Enchained in March that Paris's Municipal Buildings Management Co. had bought Mr. Chirac's rented dwelling in 1990, allegedly to save him from possible eviction or a sharp rent increase.

Pierre-François Divier, a lawyer for a Paris taxpayer, had asked the Paris prosecutor to investigate whether Mr. Chirac had

illegally intervened in the purchase of the elegant Left Bank apartment, which he has rented since 1977.

Mr. Chirac, who was mayor of Paris until he became president in May, has confirmed renting the apartment but denied having any role in the decision by the city company to buy it.

Yeltsin Foe To Run for Chechen Leadership

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's old foe, Russian I. Khasbulatov, launched a bid Wednesday to become leader of the troubled region of Chechnya but violence risked disrupting next month's elections.

Mr. Khasbulatov, former speaker of the Russian Parliament, was nominated by his party in Chechnya, the People's Union for the Revival of the Republic, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The leadership election, which Chechen separatists have condemned as illegal and provocative, is set for Dec. 17, the same day as a vote for seats in Russia's State Duma, the lower chamber of Parliament.

Mr. Khasbulatov, a leader of a 1993 parliamentary rebellion that Mr. Yeltsin crushed with tanks, told Tass he was alarmed by a series of recent bomb attacks in Grozny, the Chechen capital. The latest rocked the city center Wednesday morning, injuring two people.

"There are some doubts about just how seriously the elections are being prepared," said Mr. Khasbulatov, an ethnic Chechen. "I have my doubts, but if the elections go ahead I will not stand on the sidelines."

Registration of candidates was due to start on Wednesday. It was not clear if Mr. Khasbulatov's name had been formally submitted to the electoral commission or who would stand against him.

Russia's Echo Moskvy radio station said the current Moscow-backed Chechen government leader, Doku Zavgayev, had also been nominated.

Mr. Zavgayev, who was slightly injured in a bomb attack earlier this week, met Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday to discuss the elections and "increasingly frequent provocative acts," Tass said.

The agency said the bomb blast in Grozny was in the same area as the that hit Mr. Zavgayev's motorcade. Another bomb was dismantled near the pro-Moscow Chechen Interior Ministry.

Mr. Khasbulatov, a sharp-tongued former economics professor, enjoys significant support in Chechnya as a politician who is his friend of the Kremlin.

He could now serve as a potential counterweight to Dzhokhar Dudayev, who unilaterally declared Chechnya independent in 1991. Mr. Dudayev has been leading resistance to Russian troops who moved against him almost a year ago and eventually forced him to retreat to the mountains.

Thousands of people have been killed in the conflict, and casualty figures have been rising despite a cease-fire reached in June.

Women in the Church of

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Austrian Neo-Nazi's Sentence Cut

VIENNA — A five-member panel of Austria's Supreme Court on Wednesday reduced the 15-year prison sentence of a 32-year-old neo-Nazi convicted of trying to subvert the government to eight years.

Hans-Jörg Schimanek, son of a politician in the rightist Freedom Party of Jörg Haider, was convicted and sentenced in March.

An eight-member jury had found Mr. Schimanek guilty of trying to subvert Austria's constitutional government. He had pleaded guilty to engaging in neo-Nazi activities as a member of a rightist group. But he denied being a leading member of the radical People's Extraparliamentary Opposition. (AP)

Turkey Presses EU on Trade Pact

BONN — Turkey's foreign minister, Deniz Baykal, on Wednesday urged the European Union to approve a long-delayed customs agreement next month, saying that more waiting would send the wrong signal to Turkish voters.

The European Parliament is due to vote on the agreement Dec. 14. (AP)

Irish Support for Divorce Dries

DUBLIN — Support for the introduction of divorce in Ireland continued to slip Wednesday in the run-up to a Friday referendum that will decide whether the republic remains the only European country where divorce is illegal.

An opinion poll conducted by the Irish Times showed 45 percent for divorce, down 7 percent from a survey two weeks ago.

Opposition to divorce was running 42 percent, up 7 percent, and 13 percent remained undecided. (AP)

Far Right Gains in Austrian Poll

VIENNA — A quarter of Austrians back the extreme right Freedom Party in next month's general election, while support for the governing Social Democrats has slipped to a post-World War II low, an opinion poll said Wednesday.

The Social Democrats had a mere 30 percent of voter backing, a drop from 32 percent earlier this month, a survey published in Austria's daily *Der Standard* said. (Reuters)

Papandreu's Health Improves

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece spent his second restful night after being hospitalized with pneumonia, hospital officials said Wednesday.

They said the 76-year-old prime minister would undergo new medical tests on Wednesday. (AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland makes an official visit.

BRUSSELS: European Commissioner of finance, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, meets Slovakia's deputy prime minister, Jozef Kalman.

LONDON: Commissioner Emma Bonino meets with Baroness Chalker, Britain's minister of state for overseas development.

DUBLIN: Padraig Flynn, the commissioner for social affairs, and Proinsias de Rossa, the minister for social welfare, attend a national seminar on "After Essen".

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Growing Debate Over Euthanasia

"In legal terms, I am a killer." With those simple words, the Belgian confessed to having asked a doctor six years ago to help end his mother's life and spare her the suffering brought on by a terminal case of cancer.

Euthanasia is a crime in Belgium. Yet, this jarringly frank confession had come from no less than a member of government, Health Minister Marcel Colla. "She was suffering horribly," he said.

"So I told the attending physician that I had to end it. A day and a half later, she was dead."

Mr. Colla could be charged with a premeditated crime, though that appears unlikely, reports the daily *Le Monde* of Paris. The last time a euthanasia case reached the judicial system was four years ago, after a doctor had administered a lethal injection to a friend whose wasting disease had reduced him to a mere 38 kilograms (74 pounds). That case never came to trial, reflecting a deep ambivalence among lawmakers and health-care providers.

According to a Belgian medical journal, more than half of physicians favor active euthanasia upon a patient's request. Others oppose this "Dutch-style" approach, saying it could lead to abuses; they say doctors should instead prescribe painkillers more liberally to those in their final agonies.

People say the canine presence lowers stress — one can't be too angry in the presence of a tail-wagging, big-eyed pup. Sometimes colleagues walk each other's dogs, which is relaxing for all concerned. And a dog can easily be slipped into a spot just under the desk, unlike, say, a baby.

But there are drawbacks.

During an editorial meeting at one magazine, staff members had trouble concentrating when the deputy editor's West Highland terrier showed amorous interest in a Pekingese.

International Herald Tribune

is the "glass ceiling" that keeps them from becoming bishops.

There are now 1,500 female priests, most in part-time or unpaid positions. They say they have encountered discrimination and are prevented from rising through church ranks.

Christina Rees, a member of the Ministry of Women, a lobbying group, said she would take the matter to church leaders at an upcoming synod. "Until women are sitting in the House of Bishops," she says, "the church will not be able to represent the whole people of God."

Whales have begun returning to the Mediterranean coast, according to several environmental monitoring groups. It is no longer rare, reports *Le Figaro* of Paris, for sailors, especially at night, to hear the telltale whistling of one of the giant cetaceans passing by. The principal reasons: an effective fight against the use of drift nets, and climatic conditions that have favored the growth of plankton.

It has become increasingly common for people in London — well, at least in the journalistic and publishing worlds — to take their dogs with them to the office, writes *Christopher Iley* in the *Sunday Times*. At John Brown Publishing in west London, five of 45 employees bring their dogs along. And at *Country Life* magazine, there are said to be nearly as many dog baskests as desks.

People say the canine presence lowers stress — one can't be too angry in the presence of a tail-wagging, big-eyed pup. Sometimes colleagues walk each other's dogs, which is relaxing for all concerned. And a dog can easily be slipped into a spot just under the desk, unlike, say, a baby.

But there are drawbacks.

During an editorial meeting at one magazine, staff members had trouble concentrating when the deputy editor's West Highland terrier showed amorous interest in a Pekingese.

International Herald Tribune

English Wins of 10 Serials

WINNING: Rosemary West, 72, of Gloucester, England, was more popular with the public than the girls who were forced to marry her and burn in the pyre. Britain's serial killer, known as "The Cuckoo," was sentenced to life in prison for the killing of 10 murder victims, including his daughter. She is seen here with her three nieces on the *Today* show.

New President Is Finally Elected In Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — President-elect Benjamin Mkapa of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi party was sworn in as the new president of Tanzania on Wednesday after he won 58 percent of the vote.

The results showed that Mkapa, a former minister and ambassador, defeated the anti-graft campaigner Augustin Mwanga, who won 22.8 percent of the vote.

President-elect Mkapa, a member of the United Democratic Party and John H. Magufuli, leader of the United Democratic Party, took 4.11 percent.

The new leader will take over from departing President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is stepping down after 10 years at the helm of a one-party political system.

Under constitutional requirements, he could not run again because he has already served two terms.

Four organizations prevented many people from voting on Oct. 29 in Tanzania's first multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections in three decades.

The polls were chaotic, and many people from voting in Dar es Salaam, the capital, were held on Nov. 19.

HE'S SPENT MORE TIME WITH THE STARS THAN CAPTAIN KIRK.

AMERICA'S HOTTEST COMEDIAN HOSTS STARS FROM THE WORLD OF SHOWBUSINESS WITH WIT, CHARM AND UNCANNY PERCEPTION.



Sponsored by
NOKIA
COMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL

Peres Dares Assad to Make Peace

He Urges Syria to Take Lead on Overall Settlement

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Wednesday challenged President Hafez Assad of Syria to not only make peace with Israel, but also to take the lead in concluding a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a speech to Parliament introducing his new cabinet, and in a subsequent interview, Mr. Peres declared his intention of going beyond another agreement that would exchange land for peace, and seeking instead to have Syria lead the Arab world in an all-inclusive regional settlement by the end of the century.

"I wish to say to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad that there is no longer any logic to war between us," Mr. Peres said before the Parliament, shortly before being sworn in as the new prime minister.

"I would like to propose to the president of Syria that we each do our utmost to put an end to the era of wars in the Middle East, and to make clear that peace between Syria and Israel can create the historic opportunity to bring a comprehensive peace to the whole region. The negotiations with Syria can acquire the character of a comprehensive regional peace, and in every sphere — political, strategic and economic."

The initiative followed several indications in the controlled Syrian press of a new interest in reopening peace talks with Israel. In an interview later Wednesday afternoon in the prime minister's official office that he was using for the first time, bare of decorations except for a map of Israel and an Israeli flag, Mr. Peres elaborated on his motives and thoughts.

During the session of the 120-member Knesset, Israel's Parliament, Mr. Peres won approval for his new government. In a show of unity after the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, the legislature approved Mr. Peres's new government by a margin of 62 to 8, with 38 abstentions. Many opposition legislators had said they would abstain rather than vote against Mr. Peres, reasoning that governments should be changed by ballots, not bullets.

After two days of arduous political negotiations, meetings and speeches to launch his new government, he appeared exhausted and drawn, sipping on a glass of tea with two cinnamon sticks as he talked of the opening to Syria, of attempts to heal

internal rifts, and of his predecessor, Mr. Rabin, whose assassination on Nov. 4, brought Mr. Peres back to the helm of Israel's government at the age of 73.

"I don't think there was a conspiracy," Mr. Shahal said Wednesday in a hallway of Israel's Parliament. "There was a group of persons who organized for two aims: the inner one, which included the two brothers, to assassinate the prime minister — the two brothers and probably one or two who knew but were not active — and the larger group who were planning to harass, probably kill, Palestinians, especially police officers. It was not a conspiracy."

The Syrians saw that the assassination "demonstrated the depth of division, and also that time is running out," Mr. Peres said. He said he would explore various approaches when he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington next month.

His intention, however, was to go beyond the immediate issue, which is Syria's demand for a return of the Golan Heights versus Israel's demand for peace and security.

"You see, the idea of land for peace has lost a little bit," he said. "We would like to be sure we're talking about all the peace in all the places, because the conflict with Syria is the last in the row, and we would like to be sure that that's it."

For Mr. Assad, a broader approach has the advantage of appearing to justify his being the last of Israel's neighbors to make peace.

"President Assad has the opportunity to have something extra because he and we can really bring belligerence to a total end," Mr. Peres said. The prime minister said he intended to use all levels of his government in pursuing the negotiations, signaling a break from the deadlocked approach under Mr. Rabin, which was limited to ambassadors and military chiefs.

Mr. Peres has already appointed Uri Savir, his chief negotiator with the Palestinians, as coordinator of all peace talks, and another top aide, Yossi Beilin, is expected to play a major role as a minister without portfolio or as minister of state.

"The art of negotiation is to invent and create and not to hang from the cliffs of yesterday," Mr. Peres said.

Conspiracy Denied
Barton Gellman of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Mr. Rabin's assassination, attributed at first by the police and prosecutors to an organized conspiracy of Jewish extremists, was planned entirely by the

confessed gunman and his brother and depended on no other active support. Police Minister Moshe Shahal said Wednesday.

"I don't think there was a conspiracy," Mr. Shahal said Wednesday in a hallway of Israel's Parliament. "There was a group of persons who organized for two aims: the inner one, which included the two brothers, to assassinate the prime minister — the two brothers and probably one or two who knew but were not active — and the larger group who were planning to harass, probably kill, Palestinians, especially police officers. It was not a conspiracy."

The Syrians saw that the assassination "demonstrated the depth of division, and also that time is running out," Mr. Peres said. He said he would explore various approaches when he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington next month.

His intention, however, was to go beyond the immediate issue, which is Syria's demand for a return of the Golan Heights versus Israel's demand for peace and security.

"You see, the idea of land for peace has lost a little bit," he said. "We would like to be sure we're talking about all the peace in all the places, because the conflict with Syria is the last in the row, and we would like to be sure that that's it."

For Mr. Assad, a broader approach has the advantage of appearing to justify his being the last of Israel's neighbors to make peace.

"President Assad has the opportunity to have something extra because he and we can really bring belligerence to a total end," Mr. Peres said. The prime minister said he intended to use all levels of his government in pursuing the negotiations, signaling a break from the deadlocked approach under Mr. Rabin, which was limited to ambassadors and military chiefs.

Mr. Peres has already appointed Uri Savir, his chief negotiator with the Palestinians, as coordinator of all peace talks, and another top aide, Yossi Beilin, is expected to play a major role as a minister without portfolio or as minister of state.

"The art of negotiation is to invent and create and not to hang from the cliffs of yesterday," Mr. Peres said.



LEBANON'S DAY — Beirut residents watching a parade Wednesday to mark the 52nd anniversary of independence.

CONNECT.

WITH ALL THE WORLD NEWS AS IT HAPPENS.

Via the world's most powerful news-gathering network, with a highly distinguished staff of journalists around the globe, all dedicated to offering you an unrivaled international perspective daily.

COLLECT.

UP TO 54% OFF THE NORMAL COVER PRICE — INCLUDING UP TO 2 MONTHS ISSUES FREE OVER A YEAR.

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune today, and you can collect 2 months of issues free — equivalent to a saving of up to 54% on a yearly subscription.

DIRECT.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY EVERY DAY TO YOUR DOOR.

When you subscribe, the International Herald Tribune is guaranteed to be delivered daily, direct to your home or office until the date of renewal.

via the



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Country/Currency	12 months +2 months FREE	3 months +2 weeks FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	4,200
Denmark D. Kr.	3,400	1,050
France F. F.	1,950	590
Germany* D. M.	700	210
Great Britain £	210	65
Ireland £ Ir.	230	68
Italy Lire	470,000	145,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000
Spain Pts.	48,000	14,500
hand delivery Madrid Pts.	55,000	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S. Kr.	3,100	900
hand delivery S. Kr.	3,500	1,000
Switzerland S. Fr.	610	185
United States \$ US	360	115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll-free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

The subscription term I prefer is:

12 months (plus 2 free months) 3 months (plus 2 free weeks) Please charge my:
 American Express Diners Club VISA Access MasterCard Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: _____ (IHT VAT Number FR74732021126)

Mr./Mrs./Ms Family Name: _____ First Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Code: _____ Country: _____

Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____

I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
181, avenue Charles de Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10
OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88. In the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884

Offer valid for new subscribers only.

23-11-95

English Woman Guilty Of 10 Serial Murders

Reuters

WINCHESTER, England — Rosemary West was found guilty Wednesday of seven more murders of women and girls who were found dismembered and buried at her home, Britain's so-called "House of Horrors."

Mrs. West, 41, was sentenced to life in prison for each of 10 murders, which included those of her daughter and stepdaughter. She was found guilty of three murders on Tuesday.

New President Is Finally Elected In Tanzania

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Election officials declared Benjamin Mkapa of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi is the new president of Tanzania on Wednesday after he won 61.8 percent of the vote.

The results showed that Mr. Mkapa, a former journalist, foreign minister and ambassador, defeated the anti-graft campaigner Augustine Mrema who won 27.8 percent of the vote.

Ibrahim Lipumba of the Civic United Front won 6.4 percent, and John Cheyo, leader of the United Democratic Party, took 4.0 percent.

The new leader will take over from departing President Ali Hassan Mwinyi who is stepping down after 10 years as the helmsman of a one-party political system. Under constitutional requirements, he could not run again because he has already served two terms.

Poor organization prevented many people from voting on Oct. 29 in Tanzania's first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections in three decades.

The polls were chaotic, and the National Electoral Commission scrapped the entire vote in Dar es Salaam. The vote was reheld on Nov. 19.

INTERNATIONAL

Serb Leader Holds the Key

Already, Signs of Failure Are Ominous

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — On May 2, 1993, President Slobodan Milošević of Serbia journeyed to Greece to cajole his nationalist protégé, Radovan Karadžić, into signing a document that was supposed to end the war in Bosnia.

Mr. Karadžić complied. The European Union negotiator, David Oweo, called the signature "a commitment to peace" and many people went home thinking Bosnia's war was over.

But later that month the Parliament of the self-proclaimed Bosnian-Serbian state turned the deal down and the war continued. Mr. Milošević failed in his attempt to deliver the Bosnian Serbs.

Thirty-one months and thousands of lives later, the question remains the same. After 22 days of dramatic negotiations at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and the conclusion of a deal to end Yugoslavia's wars of secession, it

is still unclear whether the Serbian president can bring to heel the men he unleashed to carry out his dream of creating a Greater Serbia and start the process of bringing peace to Bosnia and the rest of former Yugoslavia.

Twice since Bosnia's war began in April 1992, Mr. Milošević has signed or backed peace plans to end the fighting in the mountainous country to his west. Twice the Bosnian Serbs have squirmed out of the deal.

Now Mr. Milošević's task is complicated by a section in the Dayton plan banning individuals indicted for war crimes from holding important political or military positions.

As such, Mr. Milošević not only has to ensure that the Bosnian Serbs agree to the plan, but he also has to find someone to replace Mr. Karadžić and the charismatic and extremely popular Ratko Mladić, the military leader of the Bosnian Serbs.

Both men have been indicted for crimes against humanity by the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague. The conclusion of a deal to end Yugoslavia's wars of secession, it

The answer to the question — Can Mr. Milošević deliver? — forms the critical next step in the process jump-started by the Dayton talks.

If Mr. Milošević fails, according to Richard C. Holbrooke, the U.S. assistant secretary of state who negotiated the lion's share of the deal, then no U.S. soldiers will be sent in the region to guarantee the peace and "the war resumes" — an outcome that will have serious repercussions for American diplomatic prestige and the future of European security.

If he succeeds, then his maneuvers could trigger the deployment of up to 60,000 North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops and a massive U.S. and European-led effort to stabilize finally a region that has been ravaged by three wars this century.

More important to the Serbian president, it will cause the suspension of United Nations economic sanctions on Serbian-led Yugoslavia, which have crippled its economy, once the strongest in Eastern Europe.

Soon after Mr. Milošević signed the document Tuesday, members of the Bosnian-Serbian leadership were lambasting the deal. And Bosnian Serb officials from their self-styled capital of Pale said the Parliament could be meeting over the weekend to discuss the plan. It was an ominous announcement portending rejection once again.

Although Mr. Karadžić was conspicuously silent about the accord, his No. 2 man, Momčilo Krajisnik, wasted no time condemning war crimes by the tribunal.

The agreement states emphatically, as President Bill Clinton put it Tuesday, that "those individuals charged with war crimes will be exonerated from political life."

This should end the political careers of Radovan Karadžić, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and General Ratko Mladić, their military commander, both indicted by the tribunal.

While it is doubtful that the two men would be turned over for trial, UN officials believe the indictments will make them



Jacques Blot, left, France's envoy to the talks, initiating the pact with Richard Holbrooke of the U.S.

Top War-Crime Suspects Unlikely Ever to Be Tried

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — While all the parties to the Bosnia peace agreement pledged Tuesday to "cooperate fully" with the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, it is doubtful that there will be the kind of showcase trials that condemned a dozen Nazi leaders to death in Nuremberg after World War II.

The agreement states emphatically, as President Bill Clinton put it Tuesday, that "those individuals charged with war crimes will be exonerated from political life."

This should end the political careers of Radovan Karadžić, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and General Ratko Mladić, their military commander, both indicted by the tribunal.

While it is doubtful that the two men would be turned over for trial, UN officials believe the indictments will make them

international pariahs. Under Security Council resolutions, all countries are obliged to arrest them.

The problem of cooperation was underscored a week ago when President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia promoted one of his army officers only a day after the soldier was indicted for war crimes by the tribunal.

The tribunal has only one accused person in custody, a Serb turned over to the court by Germany. He is expected to be tried in a few months. The more than 50 other indicted Serbs and Croats are considered fugitives from justice.

As the concept of war crimes and punishment has a long history, it is also murky. In most cases the victors have imposed the punishment on the vanquished. The new tribunal is the first recorded instance of an independent international body judging the accused.

The tribunal has only one accused person in custody, a Serb turned over to the court by Germany. He is expected to be tried in a few months. The more than 50 other indicted Serbs and Croats are considered fugitives from justice.

While it is doubtful that the two men would be turned over for trial, UN officials believe the indictments will make them

See All The Best
Design Ideas This Week.



Then See Their Performance,
Size, Cost And Power
Improvements Next Week.



The enabling silicon architectures for next generation communications products are ready for your review. They include advanced linear, digital and VLSI mixed signal ICs that perform critical system processing functions, and provide major system level advantages.

As Analog Devices, we understand your need to get to market fast — with a design that provides performance, size, cost and power advantages — and not find your IC partner selling a competing product when you get there.

Want to see our complete 3-V GSM solutions? Stop by the Technology Partnership booth (#1.202B) in the UK pavilion. Want to see an 6 Mbps, ADSL-compliant modem? Stop by the Westell booth (#1.162). For an inside look at what we're working on for you, please contact us at the numbers listed below.

For more information, call
In Europe: (+49) 89 57 00 50
In USA: 1-800-ANALOG (262-5543)
Or E-mail: comms.div@analog.com



3 U.S. Diplomats Share Credit for Bosnia Deal

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

DAYTON, Ohio — The Bosnian peace agreement was the handwork of three U.S. diplomats with vastly different personalities and negotiating styles: the late Robert C. Frasure, Richard C. Holbrooke and Warren M. Christopher.

As the head of the American negotiating team in Dayton and the man who conducted weeks of exhausting shuttle diplomacy in Balkan capitals in the fall, Mr. Holbrooke is likely to reap much of the credit for bringing off a deal to end the 3½-year Bosnian civil war. But U.S. and Balkan officials agree that the deal would not have been possible without months of patient preparatory work by Mr. Frasure and the participation of Secretary of State Christopher in the climactic stages of the negotiations.

Working while President Bill Clinton was eager to avoid Balkan entanglements, Mr. Frasure conducted more than 100 hours of negotiations with President Slobodan Milošević of Serbia in 1991 and 1992 with his calls for all Serbs to be put in a single state.

While Mr. Frasure was shuttling between Washington and Belgrade, his boss seemed to be tiring of both Bosnia and the State Department. The subject of incessant State Department gossip, Mr. Holbrooke was reported to be on the verge of quitting the European bureau and returning to Wall Street. Friends say

that he was effectively "cut out" of key White House meetings in July as the Clinton administration began to re-examine its Balkan policy after the Serbs' brutal capture of the UN "safe area" of Srebrenica.

Mr. Holbrooke's powerful personality and zest for always being at the center of the action grated on White House officials, including the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, whom he has known since the Vietnam war. But the same qualities proved to be a valuable asset when the administration was looking for someone to negotiate directly with Balkan warlords.

U.S. officials credit Mr. Frasure and Mr. Holbrooke with the strategy of seeking to drive a wedge between the Bosnian Serbs and Mr. Milošević, who fanned the flames of the Serb rebellion in 1991 and 1992 with his calls for all Serbs to be put in a single state.

While Mr. Frasure was shuttling between Washington and Belgrade, his boss seemed to be tiring of both Bosnia and the State Department. The subject of incessant State Department gossip, Mr. Holbrooke was reported to be on the verge of quitting the European bureau and returning to Wall Street. Friends say

negotiations to closure. This was partly the result of his relatively junior rank in the administration: as an assistant secretary of state, he is the fourth rung down in the State Department pecking order. Mr. Holbrooke concluded early on that, in order to get a deal, he would have to bring in the secretary of state.

U.S. officials and Balkan delegates said that Mr. Christopher made a key contribution in securing a settlement on eastern Slavonia, the last remaining territorial dispute between Croatia and Serbia.

He was also intimately involved in the final stage of the negotiations.

Although Mr. Christopher's relations with Mr. Holbrooke have been strained in the past, the two worked together effectively during the current negotiations.

In contrast to Mr. Holbrooke, who was on first-name terms with most of the delegates, Mr. Christopher took care to address them by their formal titles.

His quiet manner and attention to detail — as well as his senior position in the administration — clearly impressed the Balkan leaders.

U.S. officials said that most of the key advances took place when the secretary was in Dayton.

TOKYO: A Special Bank

Continued from Page 1

address future banking failures.

Japanese officials said, and analysts agreed, that Tokyo Kyo-odo would probably differ in key aspects from the Resolution Trust Corp., although details on just how were sketchy. "They may mean something revolutionary by Japanese standards, but it is dangerous to give the impression that what happened in America will happen here," said Alicia Ogawa, a banking analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia.

She said it was "definitely a positive move" for Japan to create a bank to deal with bank crises, as the country did not have an entity that was solely responsible for handling failures. Up to now, she said, Japan's banking authorities had improvised when confronted with bank failures.

The Finance Ministry also proposed raising the ceiling on the amount of funds that Japan's Deposit Insurance System, an emergency fund set up by the nation's banks and credit unions, could provide to write off bad loans left by failed financial institutions. A bad loan is defined as one given to a borrower that subsequently went bankrupt or one in which no interest has been paid for at least six months. But such a change would require a revision in Japanese law.

"Kizu's problem is so serious that it's difficult to handle with our current procedures," said Mr. Nishimura. He said some officials wanted to withdraw about 500 billion yen from the Deposit Insurance System for Kizu.

The credit union had recoverable nonperforming loans of 230 billion yen, the ministry said. Those bad loans represented 90 percent of its assets.

The ministry said it would press Sanwa Bank and other major banks with close business ties to Kizu to aid in the bailout.

Osaka Prefecture, Kizu's official regulator, has said it considers Sanwa Bank, Long Term Credit Bank of Japan and Tokai Bank, partly responsible for Kizu's failure since they urged some of their major clients to deposit money in Kizu.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

DEATH: Care in the Final Hours Is Falling Short

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
denied that Europe was "squeezed out" by the exercise of American power. "We were able to make decisive contributions to many aspects of this peace deal," Mr. Kinkel said.

France's foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, chastized the United States, saying it impeded efforts to reach a diplomatic solution at an earlier stage. "The fact is that the Americans looked at this affair in ex-Yugoslavia from a great distance for nearly four years and basically blocked the progression of things," he said.

Mr. de Charette blamed European skepticism toward Europe's own mediation attempts and its campaign to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia's mostly Muslim government.

The Europeans strongly rejected that approach because they believed it would escalate the war.

He said it was only when President Jacques Chirac took a more forceful line against Bosnian Serb aggression and sent a new rapid reaction force to bolster United Nations peacekeepers that the chain of events was set in motion toward the peace settlement that was signed Tuesday.

The Americans, Mr. de Charette said, refrained from playing a leading role in that initiative or by sending ground troops at the time "no doubt due to domestic political considerations in light of coming elections" for the U.S. presidency.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé, meanwhile, contended that the Dayton peace accord devised during three weeks of intensive negotiations "looks like the twin of a European plan that was presented 18 months ago."

A French government spokesman, Alain Lamoussou, also quoted Mr. Juppé as having said that the peace plan ultimately agreed upon by the warring parties was "the fruit, in particular, of French determination."

French and other European officials argue that the United States should not be allowed to reap all the glory for the peace deal. The Americans, they say, must bear some responsibility for standing aside while nearly a quarter of a million people, mostly civilians, were killed.

Only when the belligerents succumbed to war fatigue and the Bosnian Serbs suffered se-

Only a public outcry can change entrenched patterns of care and attitudes about dying, she said.

Mr. Knaus said hospitals and doctors should regard a painful, prolonged death in an ICU as "a bad outcome," like a misdiagnosed cancer or an overlooked infection.

"When people die after prolonged suffering, the doctors say, 'We did everything we could,'" he said. "They don't say, 'We put this person through hell before he died.'"

"Death used to be the enemy" in medical training, he added. "It was the worst thing that could happen. Now we know we can create outcomes that are worse than death."

All of the more than 9,000 patients in the study had one or more of nine severe illnesses, such as coma, respiratory failure, congestive heart failure or colon cancer. Their average life expectancy was six months.

The study was based on repeated interviews with patients, family members and physicians and extensive reviews of medical charts. Phase 1 described the problem: Communication between patients and doctors was poor and decisions about when to stop treatment came too late, if at all. Phase 2 tried to do something about it.

Half of the 4,304 patients in Phase 2 were treated as usual. The other half were part of an experiment that gave doctors and families special help. A nurse was assigned to each case to discuss pain control and keep lines of communication open between patient and doctor.

Doctors received detailed, computer-generated estimates of the patient's probability of surviving six months, along with written information about the patient's treatment wishes.

Researchers expected that the added information and expedited communication between doctors and patients would result in earlier decisions about treatment, less time spent in a coma or on a mechanical ventilator, better pain relief and reduced hospital costs.

None of that happened. "The system really didn't move at all," Mr. Knaus said. "No one was listening. It's very unlikely we're going to be able to solve this problem one-on-one."

Fewer than half the doctors reviewed the prognostic report, and fewer than one-quarter reviewed the patient's preferences. Only 41 percent of patients reported talking to their doctors about prognosis or CPR.

Not did doctors abide by patients' refusals of life-prolonging treatments. Nearly half of the patients who wanted cardiopulmonary resuscitation with never had such an order written into their charts. A fellow legislator, Emily Lau, was equally critical of the confusion that rival administrative bodies could create. "It will be bad for business," she told Reuters. "It will be bad for stability. It will cause conflict for civil servants. Isn't that a recipe for disaster?"

The need to appoint senior judges, replace laws that Beijing rejects and pass a budget for the fiscal year starting in July 1997 makes it "essential to establish" the Special Autonomous Region legislature before that date, Sir Sze Yuen said.

The speech, delivered to the Hong Kong Management Association on Tuesday night, dominated local media reports Wednesday and brought condemnation from a wide range of representatives in Hong Kong's Legislative Council.

"A smooth transition is only an excuse," said Allen Lee, leader of the Liberal Party.

China "wants to bring in a legislature before 1997. I don't think that is in the interest of Hong Kong people."

A fellow legislator, Emily Lau, was equally critical of the confusion that rival administrative bodies could create. "It will be bad for business," she told Reuters. "It will be bad for stability. It will cause conflict for civil servants. Isn't that a recipe for disaster?"

The need to appoint senior judges, replace laws that Beijing rejects and pass a budget for the fiscal year starting in July 1997 makes it "essential to establish" the Special Autonomous Region legislature before that date, Sir Sze Yuen said.

The speech, delivered to the Hong Kong Management Association on Tuesday night, dominated local media reports Wednesday and brought condemnation from a wide range of representatives in Hong Kong's Legislative Council.

"A smooth transition is only an excuse," said Allen Lee, leader of the Liberal Party.

China "wants to bring in a legislature before 1997. I don't think that is in the interest of Hong Kong people."

</

Global Fund Management

Which Way Are The Markets Moving?

Join the experts as they debate the trends

DECEMBER 4, 5, 6, 1995
THE REGENT HOTEL - SINGAPORE

"Which Way Are The Markets Moving?" is an enormously successful series of debating style conferences that offers its speakers and audience alike the opportunity to discuss the trends in the world's equity and bonds markets. This conference will also examine the considerable changes that are on the horizon in fund management in southern Asia.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING SESSIONS:

*The Global Economic Outlook
The World Equity Markets
The Role of Derivatives in Fund Management
Convertible Bonds
Global Fixed-Income & Currency Markets
The Asian Markets*

CONFIRMED SPEAKERS INCLUDE:

■ **Dr. Richard Hu**, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore ■ **Dato' Dr. Mohd. Munir Abdul Majid**, Chairman, Securities Commission, Malaysia ■ **Sir Alan Walters**, Vice Chairman & Director, AIG Trading Group, Inc. ■ **David Roche**, Global Strategist and Director, Independent Strategy ■ **J. Mark Mobius**, President, Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, Inc. ■ **Alan J. Albert**, Senior Managing Director, Merrill Lynch Global Asset Management ■ **Donald F. Pitcher, Jr.**, Senior Vice President, Investments, Massachusetts Financial Services ■ **Louis G. Navellier**, President, Navellier & Associates Inc. ■ **Douglas S. Foreman**, Managing Director, Mid-Cap Equities, Trust Company of the West ■ **Peter D. Everington**, Managing Director, Regent Fund Management Limited ■ **Nick Cavalla**, Associate Director, GNI Ltd. ■ **Steven J. Petersohn**, Director, Asian Equity-Linked Securities, Jefferies Pacific Limited ■ **Gustaf Bradshaw**, Director, BAA Asset Management ■ **Tony Plummer**, Director, International Fixed Interest, Hambros Bank Limited ■ **Thomas J. Berger**, Director, Mercury Asset Management plc ■ **Tim Guinness**, Joint Managing Director, Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited ■ **Albert L. Cobetto**, Director and Head, Debt Capital Markets, Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd. ■ **Francis Tjia**, Executive Director, Income Partners Asset Management (H.K.) Limited ■ **William S. Kaye**, Managing Partner, Asian Hedge Fund, and Senior Managing Director, Pacific Alliance Group ■ **George Teo**, Deputy Chairman, Stock Exchange of Singapore Ltd. ■ **Lieven Debruyne**, Fund Manager, Mees Pierson Capital Management (Far East) Ltd. ■ **Scobie Dickinson Ward**, Director, Lloyd George Management ■ **Richard Graham**, Group Chief Representative in China, Barings ■ **John Rogers**, President & Chief Investment Officer, INVESCO Asset Management (Japan) Ltd. ■ **Paul Barker**, General Manager, Standard Chartered Equitor Group ■ **Chin Ean Wah**, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Asset Management (S) Ltd. ■ **Paul Durham**, Head of Asian Equities, Bankers Trust Funds Management International Limited

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

IFI
INTERNATIONAL FUND INVESTMENT

Bloomberg
FINANCIAL MARKETS
COMMODITIES
NEWS

SINGAPORE AIRLINES


PORTIA
High Performance Software for High Performance Portfolios

M F S
THE FIRST NAME IN MUTUAL FUNDS

BT
BT Fund Managers Limited


International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Difficult Peace

If the commitments made Tuesday in Ohio are honored in Balkan cities and villages in the months ahead, Europe's worst conflict since World War II will come to an end. It will not be a moment too soon. As President Bill Clinton said in announcing the peace agreement, "the people of Bosnia finally have a chance to turn from the horror of war to the promise of peace."

A brutal war it has been. During 43 months of combat and ethnic violence, more than a quarter of a million people died and 2 million were forced to flee their homes. Thousands of civilians were killed or tortured in a succession of sickening atrocities.

The peace initiated Tuesday by the leaders of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia was not easy to reach and will be difficult to enforce.

It represents the imperfect political resolution of a conflict that, while launched by cynical politicians, quickly brought into play ancient ethnic animosities. As such it is a fragile peace, one that will require the support not only of the peoples of Bosnia but of America and the rest of the world.

Though Bosnia nominally remains a unified country within its previous borders, it has in effect been sliced into two or more pieces.

Half its territory will remain for now under the control of the Bosnian Serbian forces that seized it early in the war. The other half is allocated to an unstable federation of Muslim-led government forces and Croatian militias that have been at odds in the past and could become so again.

The best hope is that given time, and the removal from the political scene of the indicted war criminals who have now been barred from office, the country could eventually be united again.

The Bosnian presidency, Parliament and other institutions of national government that now exist mainly on paper might then exercise real power. It is just as likely that the fragmentation of Bosnia will worsen. But that would not necessarily mean a resumption of warfare.

Americans can take justified pride in Washington's leading role in bringing about a settlement. By deciding earlier

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Deeper Budget Cuts

The tax cuts and some of the spending cuts in the Republicans' seven-year package would ultimately be much larger than the official estimates suggest. That's because, as written, their full effect would not be felt until after or near the end of the seven-year period for which the estimates were made. These delayed-action mechanisms should be an issue in the talks about to begin between the president and Congress.

You cannot achieve a better balance between the government's resources and responsibilities with these slow-developing tax cuts whose long-term effect would be to create a new imbalance.

It was known all along that some of the tax cuts in the plan were "backloaded." In the House-Senate conference, they became much more so. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan asked the Joint Tax Committee for long-term estimates of how the bill would affect revenue. Not just for seven years but for 10. In the 10th year, the diminution of revenue caused by these tax cuts would be 75 percent greater than in the seventh year; that's how much of the full cost the tax-writing committees postponed. Most of the postponement would come in capital gains. The conferees agreed not just to cut the capital gains tax but to begin adjusting gains for inflation — so that when an asset was sold, the government would tax only the increase in value in excess of the inflation rate. The inflation adjustments would not begin until the year 2001, however. That and other steps conceal their cost.

The tax cut to end the so-called marriage penalty on two-earner couples filing joint returns was also largely delayed —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Intrigue in Vietnam

In most countries, cement would appear as an unlikely source of intrigue. But in a Vietnam in the midst of a building boom, it has become an indispensable resource. So when prices more than doubled between March and May this year, builders panicked, supplies dropped, projects stalled and everyone pointed fingers. In September, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet responded by ordering an official inquiry. This implicates officials of the state-owned Vietnam Cement Corp. in illegal activities that contributed to the shortages in the company's retail outlets. Two company directors have been sacked for "causing

serious damage to the national economy" and criminal charges may follow.

Nobody can excuse official malfeasance, and the government is right to see such activities as a threat to Vietnam's development. But if the government is serious about rooting out problems, it needs to attack the structural incentives that affect virtually every strategic industry and represent the leading inducements to bribery, corruption and black-marketeering. These incentives largely stem from the government's assumption that controlling competition fosters cooperation. In fact, it encourages collusion.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, KATHERINE KNORR and

CHARLES MITCHELLORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors

• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

• REINE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES MCLEOD, Advertising Director

• JUANITA L. CASPARL, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director

Direktor de la Publicación: Richard D. Simmons

Direktor Adjunto de la Publicación: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92251 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41-43-93-20; Adr.: (1) 41-43-92-12; Internet: IHT@eurocom.fr

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 473-7768; Fax: (65) 224-2334

Min. Dir. Asia: Roy D. Karsberg, 30 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 592-1188; Fax: (852) 592-1190

Gen. Mgr. German: T. Schlesinger, Friedrichstr. 15, 00532 Berlin, Tel. (030) 72 67 33; Fax: (030) 72 73 10

Press U.S.: Michael Corcoran, 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10021-3212; Tel. (212) 536-3880; Fax: (212) 536-3875

U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP. Tel. (171) 836-4802; Fax: (1071) 240-2254.

S.A. ca capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nantes B 73202/126. Commission Partiaire No. 61337

© 1995, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0294-8622

Clinton Needs to Provide Hard Answers on Bosnia

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton is preparing to send U.S. troops to Bosnia whether Congress and the American people like it or not. They don't.

The decision to commit the troops was made by the president long before Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke put his excellent mind and his patented, muscular negotiating style to creating a peace agreement.

The agreement was sealed down Tuesday. If anyone could have seen to it, Mr. Holbrooke was the one. He was a good copy boy, too.

How long the agreement will last or what it will cost in lives to enforce we do not know. But we do know the Bosnian enemies and America's European allies insisted on U.S. troops. For the administration, that demand vetoed the objections of the American Congress and public.

Still, for the risks to American lives, Americans would at least seem entitled to full information about how the troops will be used. They are not getting it.

Twenty thousand troops will be sent to Bosnia, more if needed. They will stay about a year, more if needed. With replacements, at least 50,000 Americans

will have to serve in the Balkans. It will cost about \$1.5 billion, more if needed.

That much has been said by U.S. officials, and in a letter from President Bill Clinton on Nov. 13 to the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, in answer to a letter from him dated Oct. 26.

The Gingrich letter put some critical questions about the purpose of sending the troops and how they would be used. The president did not reply at all to some questions and he replied evasively to many of the others.

The president has gone away with that because few in Washington have bothered to compare the texts of both letters to find out which questions were not answered. The reason they were evaded should shatter congressional nerves: Even as the troops get ready to land in Bosnian soil, the administration itself does not know the answers.

Here in roughly ascending order of importance are a few of Mr. Gingrich's questions answered vaguely or not at all.

1. The administration says American

credibility and Western solidarity will be destroyed if Congress does not back up President Clinton's commitment to send troops. "Precisely when do you make it and commitmen, to whom do you make it and what conditions if any were attached?"

2. Did you specify the type of mission the troops would be ordered to carry out — as a neutral observer of the agreement, or as an armed force to coerce agreement?

3. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, says that from a military point of view, European forces are capable of carrying out the Balkan job. So why must U.S. ground forces be involved?

4. The administration hopes for a military balance through "arms control." How? Who will enforce it? Will U.S. troops have to disarm Bosnian Serbs and others to get this "balance"?

5. A big one. Administration officials, including the president, have talked of U.S. plans to equip and train the forces of the Muslim-Croatian federation. How? When? Otherwise, American troops will face even greater risks than they have to, once they land among Balkan mountains, storms and wars.

The Bosnian war came about through a string of Western and Balkan political errors for which more than 200,000 people were killed and more than a million forced to leave their homes.

Sending U.S. soldiers to try to keep a peace among three sides that have tried to destroy each other, and likely will try again, strikes me as one more error. But it is a done deal: American troops will land in Bosnia.

Now it is the president's job to come up with the answers he did not give. Mr. Gingrich. More than ever, it is the duty of Congress and the public to push for them.

Otherwise, American troops will face even greater risks than they have to, once they land among Balkan mountains, storms and wars.

The New York Times.

The Last Months of War Hold the Key to a Lasting Settlement

By Brian Beecham

LONDON — It is, for all the qualms, a moment to raise the heart. Yes, the Dayton deal is not a perfect peace for ex-Yugoslavia; the chance of a better peace died in the four years while the West dithered. Yet, it will not be easy to enforce this peace; that is why it needs resolute Americans among the enforcers. But put the reservations aside for the moment. Look at the three chief lessons of what has happened in the Balkans in the past three months, and build those lessons into the planning for the next challenge that Europe and America will face in the world.

First, the shape of the Balkan war and therefore the shape of the peace were changed by the application of a surprisingly small amount of military power.

Operation Deliberate Force, the three weeks of bombing by NATO that started at the end of August, dropped a smaller tonnage of explosives on the Bosnian Serbs than one night's British bombing of Germany in World War II. Yet that tiny amount, because it can now be precision-aimed, broke the Serbs' command of the battlefield.

Their communications collapsed; much of their ammunition was destroyed or could not be moved to where it was needed; their anti-aircraft defenses were smashed. As a result, the Bosnian Muslims and their Croatian allies were able to recapture a large part of western Bosnia. That is why the Serbs, no longer in occupa-

tion of 70 percent of Bosnia, agreed to negotiate for peace on terms they had hitherto rejected.

These events also settled a debate that had divided the West for the previous four years: in arguing about what Europe and America could do in the former Yugoslavia, the bolder spirits argued that a fairly modest amount of airpower, backed up by a small but efficient army on the ground, could change the course of the war. The pessimists said it would not work. In the tangled forests and hills of the Balkans, they said, airpower would not find its targets, and on the ground the soldiers of modern armies would be trapped and slaughtered.

This August and September, the pessimists turned out to be wrong. NATO airpower could not find every mortar hidden in a clump of trees, but it could, with a flick of its wrist, deal with command posts and ammunition dumps. The Croatian Army, newly trained and re-equipped with modern weapons, took the Krajina in a weekend and then helped the Muslims reoccupy much of western Bosnia.

The implications for the future are large. The high-tech sort of military power that NATO possessed — the sort that thwarted the Soviet Union and won the Gulf War — is, to many people who had thought, irrelevant in geographically awkward corners of the world like Bosnia. It can prob-

ably be used almost anywhere. That changes the calculations for many of the possible confrontations of the 21st century.

The second lesson of the past three months is one to be usefully chewed on by Europeans.

It was the Americans who organized the alliance between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats, and who presumably helped to sharpen up the army of Croatia

itself. And the Americans had

always been keener than the Europeans on using North Atlantic Treaty Organization airpower to insist on a half-decent peace.

The Americans have had their own failures, to be sure. By refusing to put American soldiers into Bosnia's hills, they made it necessary to wait until the Croatian Army was ready to do the hard work on the ground. But in the end it was America that laid the foundations of the pact.

There is in theory no reason why Europe could not have done it.

The Europeans could have helped Croatia play its necessary part in pushing the Serbs into a deal. They could probably have carried out that three-week bombing campaign without American help. But they did not. It was America that had the will to see

what needed to be done and to make sure it got done. Divided, querulous Europe never had the will to take the risk. The shove for peace had to wait until the Croatian Army was ready. And meanwhile the pile of dead men, women and children steadily grew.

Ah, say the sceptics, but peace had to wait until this year because it was also necessary to get President Milosevic on the peace-makers' side. No, it did not have to wait. It is nearly two years since Mr. Milosevic formally broke with the Bosnian Serbs. And, even before that, this shrewd man knew that Russia's collapse had left him and his country with no geopolitical choice but to work with the West. If the West had been firm with Mr. Milosevic, it could have had him on peace's side much earlier.

Well, yes, mutter the stubborn, but it still makes a difference that by the summer of 1995, the Bosnian Serbs were exhausted. This will not wash, either. The Muslims were just as exhausted. The only vigorous new force on the scene in 1995 was the Croatian Army — and NATO could have done long ago what the Croats did over the past three months.

Europeans and Americans alike have to face up to these facts. So long and glibly a war cannot be pushed quietly into the cupboard of history. The West needs to consult its conscience, flinch and learn the lessons.

International Herald Tribune.

Citizen Walesa Has a Role as a Necessary Political Troublemaker

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Poland may ultimately regret having turned Lech Walesa out of the presidency on Sunday. But his defeat is not a total loss for those abroad who admired the courage, resolve and concern for humanity the electrician from Gdansk showed in fighting Communism in the 1980s.

Citizen Walesa was always a more interesting and inspiring figure than President Walesa ever became. The world has enough mediocre presidents. It does not have enough brilliant, resourceful political troublemakers.

Welcome back, Lech.

Even for Poland, Mr. Walesa's defeat by the campaign-savvy ex-Communist Alexander Kwasniewski may have silver linings. Two things have to happen for that to be the case, however: Mr. Kwasniewski must honor his promises to reinforce free-market economics and democracy in

Poland. And Mr. Walesa must get over the self-pitying bitterness and spite he showed in the campaign and in his first statements accepting defeat.

Sunday's vote was a personal defeat for Mr. Walesa, not a national defeat for Poland. This was a referendum on a man with human weaknesses, not a vote on capitalism or NATO. The temptation for outsiders to read cosmic international meaning into this election should be resisted.

One description of Winston Churchill — magnificent in war, useless in peace — may apply to Lech Walesa as well.

Voters tossed Mr. Walesa out in a fashion similar to Churchill's 1945 ouster in Britain, and for some of the same reasons. A magnificent figure in opposition and adversity, Mr. Walesa was a canankerous, unpredictable leader in

bracing capitalism and Polish membership in NATO, Mr. Kwasniewski compared his Democratic Left Alliance to a West European social democratic party.

The Alliance has now won control of the presidency and Parliament through democratic means. It claims to be a democratic force, not a totalitarian remnant, must be tested by Poland and the international community.

And the key figure in this testing should be Mr. Walesa. His seal of approval — or disapproval — can seriously affect the way Mr. Kwasniewski's government is received by the rest of the world.

But in his initial, angry entry preceding defeat, Mr. Walesa said he would not cooperate with Mr. Kwasniewski and would not attend the official handing over of power. "We have nothing to say to each other and I will not talk to him," Mr. Walesa said.

That is a self-defeating attitude at this stage. Mr. Walesa should take the a priori position that Mr. Kwasniewski can never be a legitimate leader no matter what he does. It cheapens the meaning of Sunday's vote and of the democratic

OPINION/LETTERS

After One Day of Plenty,
364 Days of Hunger

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years ago this Thanksgiving, the first meal was served at the Zaccariaus Community Kitchen, in one of Washington's poorest areas. Those cooking and serving the meals were members of the Community for Creative Nonviolence, a group that until then concerned itself mostly with protesting U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

The Zaccariaus volunteers were unsure how many poor people would hear about the event and would show up for Thanksgiving dinner. Would word-of-mouth be enough? Someone suggested leafleting. Or advertising. In the end, it was decided to spread a verbal invitation around the neighborhood.

"I thought maybe 20 or so people would come," recalls Edward Guinan, the founder of the Community for Creative Nonviolence and director of the Zaccariaus kitchen these past 25 years. "Well over 100 walked in."

Volunteers were astonished that so many people poured in that first day. So was an obscure nun from India who ladled the first bowl of soup, Mother Teresa.

In 1970, America was in the pre-homeless and pre-soup kitchen era. The reach on the War on Poverty was wide but its programs tended not to extend to the most abject poor people, the homeless. When they fell through the cracks, few on top were there to peer down to see how far. Governments left it to the saints and Samaritans to carry out the vision of Matthew 25: "I was hungry and you gave me to eat... I was a stranger and you took me in."

Volunteers at Zaccariaus could trace the spirit of their works of mercy back to the early Christian church when the destitute would receive God's food from the cellar at the monasteries of St. Benedict. Seven centuries later, St. Francis joined in, and St. Vincent de Paul after that.

But in America in 1970, Zaccariaus had few models to work from. A Franciscan church in midtown Manhattan had a daily bread line for New York's poor. Chicago had the Pacific Garden mission, where skid row winos could get dinner, a cot and a sermon. The Salvation Army was active, along with Dorothy Day and the Catholic Worker houses of hospitality. That was about it.

The 1970s marked America's awakening to the needs of its ex-

ploding hungry and homeless population. The swelling included not only the traditional down and outs but now, whole families, Vietnam veterans, mental patients released from institutions and citizens who had had a paycheck and a home only months before.

By 1980, the country was no longer in denial. Soup kitchens, food banks and homeless shelters were overflowing. In 1984, an organization called Share Our Strength began distributing what has become \$26 million worth of grants to more than 900 groups that serve the chronically hungry.

Bill Shore, the group's founder and director, speaks today the way Edward Guinan did 25 years ago on the question of what it takes to move the nation's instincts for compassion:

"Instead of being shocking, poverty has become mind-numbingly routine," he says. "This makes it all the more difficult to combat. If only there were better odds of poor children being taken hostage somewhere, or stuck in a well, or contracting an incurable disease. The result would be a lot more attention. No one wears a ribbon on behalf of the 12 million children who live in poverty."

Or the 10 percent of Americans now who get government assistance to buy food. Or the 25 million who rely on emergency food banks.

A quarter-century after Zaccariaus kitchen opened its door, and began opening the eyes of government officials to hunger, the country has come full circle. City councils, mayors and Congress are again saying the destitute, leave them to the saints and Samaritans. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, wants the government to give less to the poor and private charities to give more, saying "they get more done at less cost."

Somewhere between dismay and anger, charities and nonprofits reply that even with federal help in the last 15 years they have been turning away larger and larger numbers of poor people.

While Mr. Gingrich theorizes, those at Zaccariaus kitchen, as well as the now thousands of other operations like it around the country, are ready for the crush of Thanksgiving guests.

At most places, plenty of food is available. It's those other 364 days that are the worry.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Embassies Do

I cannot let stand William Pfaff's remark ("The Commercializing of American Foreign Policy Is a Bad Idea," Opinion, Nov. 16) that "American embassies abroad now make economic war." It is wrong to label our efforts in assisting American companies to compete overseas as a "war."

The U.S. government stands for fair and free economic competition — an ethic of the American marketplace for generations. Where war exists at destruction for political reasons, our economic policy seeks to build cooperation by creating the ground rules for fair competition. Indeed, this is part of our efforts for the forthcoming U.S.-EU summit meeting in Madrid. That meeting is about the U.S. and the EU cooperating on a broad range of political and economic issues, including dealing with barriers on trade.

I also disagree with Mr. Pfaff's contention that American foreign policy has been "commercialized." The embassy I head, like every other one, seeks to advance American interests across the entire range of diplomatic activities. That there is a greater emphasis now on economic and commercial matters than during the Cold War is not an abandonment of past leadership. Rather, it is an

overdue adjustment to a new world where peace and prosperity both need to be pursued.

PAMELA HARRIMAN
Paris

The writer is the U.S. ambassador to France.

Oh, Canada

Regarding "Sane, Reliable Canada Attempts Suicide — And Will Do So Again" (Opinion, Nov. 4):

Linguistics teaches us that language is the very definition of man. It plays an essential role in shaping a person's social identity. So when Charles Krauthammer writes, "That construct such as this should self-destruct over an issue as relatively trivial as language is a cause for great dismay," he demonstrates that he knows very little about linguistics or about what he writes about (i.e., French-speaking Quebecers).

WILFRID ROTGE
Toulouse, France

Regarding "Impasse in Canada" (Editorial, Nov. 2):

The debate in Canada over Quebec's future must focus not on compromise but on reality. The reality is that the French are no longer first, or even first among two equals, but one of many cultures and nations in Can-

ada. Nevertheless, Quebecers dominate Canadian politics, and now both the prime minister and leader of the opposition are Quebecers. Only Quebec is truly bilingual, and therefore, Quebecers dominate the government bureaucracy.

Citizens in the ROC (rest of Canada, a derivative Quebecer term) believe that Quebec already has enough power, influence and distinctiveness.

If Canada is to get past this impasse, the multicultural, democratic and realistic present and future have to be embraced, not the unjust, nationalistic and undemocratic past of Quebec nationalists. Otherwise, there will indeed be another referendum. But this time, it will be the "rest of Canada" liberating themselves from Quebec's demands.

ERIC LANGENBACHER
Bonn

Your article ("Quebec's Separatists: Stronger Than Ever," Nov. 15) illustrates the paradox of French Canada's continuing to fight a war for identity that it has already won. Instead of trying to destroy Canada, those who voted "oui" in the referendum should channel their energy into making Canada the great nation it has the potential to be.

MURRAY GIBBS
Geneva

Bored in Washington:
All Work and No Flirt

By Susan Benda

WASHINGTON — If you plan to visit the American capital, you'd better heed this travel advisory: "At all costs, do not flirt."

The fear of sexual harassment lawsuits and political correctness have brought an unprecedented coolness to relations between the

MEANWHILE

sexes here. Men pick up the cues, repent and reform. And women learn to subsist on the meager local diet.

Not long ago, I found myself in the salad bar line at my office cafeteria next to a man I had noticed around the law firm. He was kind of cute, I didn't work with him and as far as I knew, he wasn't married. There we were, side by side, deliberating between cucumbers and cherry tomatoes. Our eyes met. Seizing the moment, I complimented him on his colorful sweater.

But slightly embarrassed at my own foray into flirting, I tried to deflect attention by noting that if he had admired my outfit, he would have felt obliged to keep that a secret. My comment resonated with several of the men around the salad bar. One lawyer, who is in his 50's, said that he felt entirely constrained in his interactions with women and simply didn't know how to act anymore.

What's going on?

Sometimes it takes an outsider to point out a bizarre local practice. In talking to foreigners living in Washington, one discovers that they view with horror the antisepic, antiseual way in which the natives relate:

• A French journalist nearing 40 confides that after a year of living here, she is convinced she had lost her sex appeal. Imagine her relief when, upon her return to France, men actually acknowledge her (female) presence. She knows what sexual harassment is and has no patience for it, but it doesn't mean that she doesn't want to be noticed.

• A Romanian in Washington for a six-week program struggles with a vague and uneasy sense that she has become invisible and is close to desperate when the time she boards her plane for Europe.

• An Argentine woman throws up her hands in exasperation and says: "All I know is if there's any less flirting in this town, I'm going home."

All of these foreign women are serious professionals who are happily married and not in search of a

great love or even a little fling. But they despair at the lack of gracious flirtation that eases male-female relations in their home countries.

According to my unscientific survey of Washington residents in the late 30's to early 40's, men are fearful of flirting or making any comment about a woman's appearance in the course of the work day.

Foreign men also learn the rule. They have told me that they dare not banter with women or ask a woman out on a date if they first encounter her professionally.

When one considers how much time consumers, this is no minor development — particularly for the single person.

I don't believe I'm overstating the problem. And it is a problem. After all, what's the fun of being grown-up if you can't banter?

grown-up if you can't flirt? There has to be some compensation for the grind of monthly mortgage payments, the boredom of weekly grocery shopping and laundry, and the daily ordeal of reporting to an office in a suit.

I'm told, sometimes rather smugly, that this is the inevitable and necessary result and reflection of the success of the women's movement. Are feminism and flirting irreconcilably contradictory concepts?

I think not.

There is a difference between vulgar leering and flirtatious banter. I'll admit that this is a subjective matter, dependent on both the judgment of the beholder and the sensibilities of the beheld. But give me the choice, I would much prefer to live with the struggle to find the golden mean, if only because the price of banishing flirting altogether is simply too high.

I don't accept that the choice between sexism or this "neutering" of our lives. I am of the opinion that it is a choice that one must make for herself.

An Argentine woman throws up her hands in exasperation and says: "All I know is if there's any less flirting in this town, I'm going home."

The writer is a lawyer in Washington. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



The American Library in Paris wishes to thank the Official Sponsors of its 75th Anniversary celebration held at the Château de Versailles on October 26th, 1995.



SIEMENS
NIXDORF

CIGNA International

JPMorgan

ROLLINS HUDIG HALL

WHITE & CASE

SARA LEE CORPORATION

Delta Air Lines

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



THE GOOD NEWS FOR EUROPE'S HIGH-FLYERS.

BBC World is a high quality 24 hour international news and information television channel providing impartial in-depth analysis of the headlines as they are made, and getting right to the heart of world events — explaining not only what happens, but why. It broadcasts news as it happens around the world on the hour, every hour, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, along with a range of first class and intelligent documentaries, as well as stimulating general interest programmes such as "Top Gear" and "Film '95".

To be better informed...watch BBC World.

BBC
WORLD™

IN DEPTH. IN FOCUS. INFORMED.

For further information call your local cable operator, or call London: (+44) 181 576 3061

For information on airtime sales and sponsorship opportunities call Nick Corregan on: (+44) 171 580 5420

BBC World is distributed in Continental Europe by European Channel Management, a joint venture of BBC Worldwide Ltd., Thames Television Ltd. and Cox Programming. BBC World is a trademark of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Vanished City of Antiquity Surfaces in Syria

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the vanished cities of antiquity, Urkesh in its heyday more than 4,000 years ago was an opulent oasis of commerce straddling a major trade route in northeastern Syria, near the Turkish border.

It was reputed to be the capital of a fabled kingdom and the most sacred religious center of the Hurrians, an obscure people who were contemporaries of the Sumerians in the south and the Semites of Ebla in the west.

But history had long ago misplaced the city of Urkesh and was left with only a dim memory of the Hurrian civilization.

The Hurrians, or Horites, are mentioned briefly in the Old Testament and on a clay tablet belonging to Pharaoh Amenemhat IV, Egypt's ruler in 2000 B.C. The rest is mainly legend. Some historians had even doubted that the city ever really existed.

After eight years of excavations, an international team of archaeologists is convinced that the long-lost Urkesh has been found. They have uncovered clay tablets and seal impressions, metal tools and detailed drawings revealing that Urkesh was a real city and that its ruins lie buried beneath the modern Syrian town of Tell Mozan, 400 miles northeast of Damascus.

The archaeologists said their discoveries established that the ancient city was more important and at least three centuries older than once thought. They were also surprised to find evidence that some women in the society appeared to own land and storerooms and to have considerable influence. Many of the seals belonged to a previously unknown queen of Urkesh named Uqum.

"To have succeeded in identifying it with the actual archaeological site of Tell Mozan means that Urkesh has now a geographical as well as mythological location," said Dr. Giorgio Buccellati, a professor emeritus of Near Eastern languages and cultures at UCLA, who is the director of the Urkesh excavations.

Dr. Buccellati said that excavations at the hillside town of Tell Mozan would continue for many years. "A full assessment of early Hurrian civilization is one of the tasks which lies ahead."

As it is, the archaeologists have just begun to explore the site. They have uncovered ruins of a large temple and a room described as a royal storeroom. But this represents no more than 1 percent of the site.

From 10,000 to 20,000 people once inhabited the city, archaeologists estimated. It probably flourished for several centuries in the late third millennium B.C. and then declined and faded from sight, perhaps as a result of falling water tables in an arid land.

Two bronze lions smuggled out of

Syria and acquired by the Louvre in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York gave Dr. Buccellati the most crucial clue in his search. Inscribed on the base of the statuettes was writing in a strange language. Scholars deciphered the letters spelling out "Urkesh" and the name of a king who had built a temple in the city.

As Dr. Buccellati recalled, this was the exciting moment when he realized that here was evidence of a specific historical ruler, that Urkesh actually existed and that it must be buried in the vicinity of Tell Mozan. In 1987, he began excavations on the slope of the hill, where farmers buried their dead and in doing so often turned up artifacts, including the two bronze lions.

Acting on a hunch decades ago, the mystery novelist Agatha Christie and her husband, Sir Max Mallowan, a British archaeologist, had dug in the same area in search of Urkesh. But they gave up after two days, leaving the mystery unsolved.

The current expedition was more persistent. In most telling discoveries were more than 600 written and drawn figures on clay seals that were found scattered on the floor of a room the archaeologists described as a royal storeroom. The seals were affixed to containers that stored goods belonging to Queen Uqum and some of her retainers.

In a report summarizing the findings, the archaeologists noted that most of the seals were the queen's, not the king's, indicating that she occupied a central position in the society. "She appears as a property owner in her own right, as distinct from the king," they wrote, "and she could exercise direct control at least over that part of the storeroom where her goods were being kept."

Moreover, the name Uqum for the queen is Akkadian, meaning "the lapis-lazuli girl," or one who is cherished like a precious stone. The king's name, Tupkish, is from the Hurrian language. This may well imply royal intermarriage between different ethnic groups.

Other drawings on clay depict events like banquets, family gatherings and a woman preparing food. One shows the king sitting on a throne with a lion crouching at his feet.

If the excavations have indeed revealed the site of the lost Urkesh — and no one yet is disputing the claim — the discovery is expected to enable scholars to separate the ancient city of fact with the one of mythology.

Kumbari, the principal god of the Hurrian pantheon, was already known as the "father of the city Urkesh" and described as residing in Urkesh, "where he resolves with justice the lawsuits of all the lands." In mythology, Urkesh is the only known Syrian city to be mentioned as the seat of a primordial god.

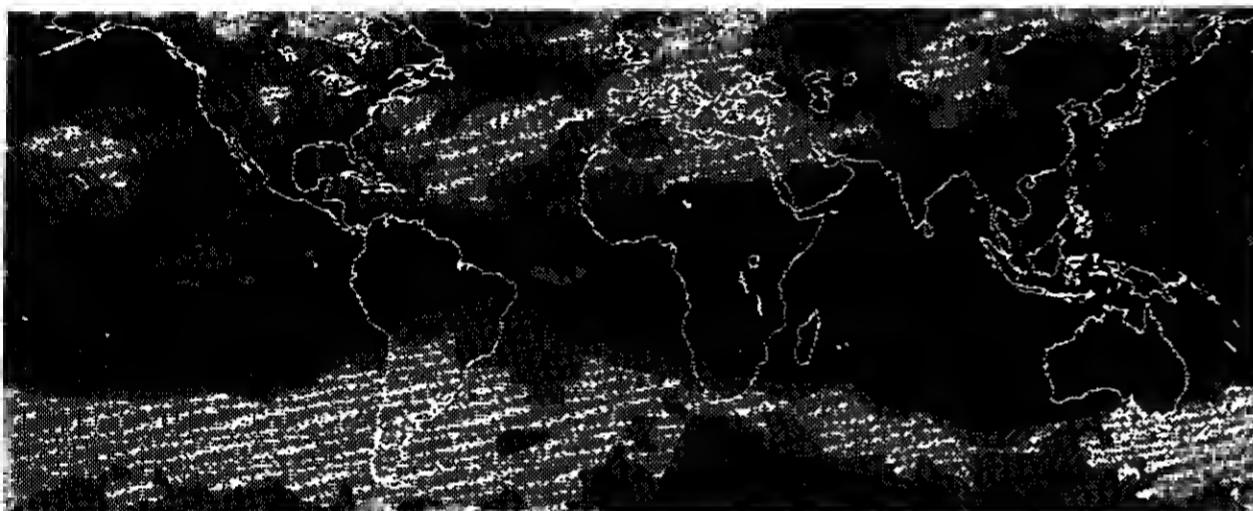


Part of school child's exercise tablet, listing professions.



Impending Impact of Erosion of Ozone Layer: New Estimates

Satellite measurements, taking cloud cover into account, predict ozone erosion will make increased UV radiation a peril in the lighter bands within the next 30 years. Lightest areas have already been affected.



Sources: California Space Institute at Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Seaspaces Corporation

The New York Times

Ozone Problems Vary by Area

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Depletion of the earth's protective ozone layer is exposing some areas of the world, including parts of the United States, to biologically harmful doses of ultraviolet radiation, but some other areas will not become vulnerable for another 10 to 50 years, according to a new study.

The reason for the variance, the authors of the study say, is that patterns of cloud cover vary from one area to another. Clouds as well as ozone block ultraviolet radiation, and the actual pattern and amount of radiation reaching the ground cannot be calculated globally unless this is taken into account.

By making the calculation in that manner, experts in California have concluded on the basis of satellite data that large parts of North America, most of central Europe, the Mediterranean, New Zealand, South Africa and the southern half of Australia, Argentina and Chile are now being subjected to significant increases in harmful radiation.

In the United States, the affected areas are the Northeast, the Midwest and the

Southwest, including southern California, Hawaii is also being affected, according to the study.

The research was done by Dr. Dan Lubin, a research physicist at the California Space Institute at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, and Eliza H. Jensen, an aerospace engineer with SeaSpace Corp., a satellite instrument and software company in San Diego. Their report appeared in the British journal *Nature*.

Ultraviolet-B from the sun, a form of radiation that can cause skin cancer and cataracts, damage the immune system and disrupt natural ecosystems, is normally blocked by a layer of ozone in the stratosphere. Industrial chemicals, principally chlorofluorocarbons used as refrigerants, destroy stratospheric ozone. Under an international agreement, the production of chlorofluorocarbons is to cease at the end of this year. But because the chemicals persist so long in the atmosphere, ozone depletion is expected to continue for decades.

In the United States, the South and Pacific Northwest should not experience increases for another 20 years, according to the calculations.

Instruments have shown for certain that UV-B has risen significantly in Antarctica, where ozone depletion has been the most severe. A few measurements in temperate zones also indicate an increase.

"Whether or not you can assert that ozone depletion is an environmental problem" at any given time "depends very

much on where you are," Dr. Lubin said. He and Ms. Jensen calculated that at the estimated average global rate of ozone depletion, about 2.5 percent per decade, large parts of continental Europe, North and South America, Australia and Southern Africa would be bathed in increased UV-B radiation in five years.

BUT the British Isles and Ireland, for instance, are not expected to experience a significant increase for another 30 years, and it is not expected for 20 to 50 years in parts of central Russia, most of China, Japan, North and South Korea and the Indian subcontinent, Mexico, northern Australia, New Guinea and areas of South America north of São Paulo, Brazil, are also not expected to experience increases for decades.

In the United States, the South and Pacific Northwest should not experience increases for another 20 years, according to the calculations.

Instruments have shown for certain that UV-B has risen significantly in Antarctica, where ozone depletion has been the most severe. A few measurements in temperate zones also indicate an increase.

Blow to Tobacco-Funded Science

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Humor columnist Dave Barry likes to vilify scientists who do research for the tobacco industry. Over the years he has volunteered them as substitutes for crash-test dummies, as targets to test a new kind of gun and as subjects in an experiment to determine the lethal dose of opera music.

Now the American Thoracic Society, the scientific arm of the American Lung Association, has taken up tobacco-scientist bashing in a more serious way, hitting these researchers where it really hurts: As of Dec. 1, the society's prestigious medical journals will no longer publish research conducted with funds from the tobacco industry.

The move is believed to be the first instance of a medical journal instituting an across-the-board ban of research solely on the basis of the work's funding source. Society officials said it was not their intent

to impugn the reputations of scientists who accept money from the tobacco industry. But they felt morally compelled to disassociate the society from the industry because of tobacco's enormous contribution to lung disease.

"We felt that it was the only honest decision we could come to," said Alfred Munzer, a past president of the American Lung Association who first proposed the ban a few years ago and helped usher it to approval by the society's board of directors.

"Speaking as a physician, I really feel tobacco money is an ill-gotten gain. There is only a hairbreadth of difference between the tobacco industry and the drug cartels. And that difference is legality."

But the presumption that tobacco money taints all that it touches is not universally held among scientists, ethicists or medical journal editors. As a result, many in the scientific and medical professions have found themselves in the unusual situation of siding with the tobacco industry, which has derided the thoracic society's decision as "paternalistic" and "troubling."

"We believe that good research can be done almost regardless of where the funding comes from," said George Lundberg, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. "We evaluate studies on their scientific merit and we always disclose to our readers the funding source as well as any financial interests of the authors."

The new rule applies to two medical journals published by the society, the *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* and the *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*. Both are considered eminent venues for lung researchers in the competitive world of scientific publication.

The two journals typically publish only a few papers each year from researchers with tobacco industry funding.

But the policy could have a significant impact on scientific communication if other journals follow suit. In 1994 alone, scientists with tobacco industry grants published 375 scientific papers in a wide array of journals.

IN BRIEF

Hype on Hyperactivity: Sugar Is Not the Culprit

CHICAGO (AP) — As the holiday season nears, parents need not fear that candy-eating children will spin out of control, say researchers who analyzed 23 studies on sugar and behavior.

Sugar consumption does not significantly affect the way most children act or think, researchers concluded after reviewing studies involving more than 500 youngsters, mostly younger than 15 years old.

The question remains as to why the results of controlled studies differ so much from the impression of parents, the researchers said in the *Journal of The American Medical Association*.

The answer may be in what parents expect, added researchers, led by Dr. Mark L. Wolraich of the pediatrics department at Vanderbilt University's Child Development Center in Nashville.

Parents may remember reports of two studies from 1980 and 1986 that linked sugar intake and hyperactivity, the authors said. But the methods in those studies made it impossible to tell whether sugar caused the hyperactivity or whether the children's hyperactivity led to their eating sugar.

Bulimia Cases Drop, Study Says

By Don Colburn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Eating disorders, particularly among women, have decreased significantly over the past decade, a study of college students in the United States suggests.

The prevalence of bulimia nervosa (the disorder experienced by Princess Diana) fell from 7.2 percent to 5.1 percent among young women and from 1.1 percent to 0.4 percent among young men, the study found. Binge eating decreased by about 10 percent among both women and men. The use of purgatives, such as diuretics, diet pills and vomiting, also declined.

On average, young women were 5 pounds (2.2 kilograms) heavier in 1992 than young women in 1982, researchers found. Men's average weight gained by 2 pounds. Despite the weight increase, women were less likely in 1992 to see themselves as overweight.

The reason for the decline in eating disorders is unclear. One possibility is that the risks of binge eating and crash dieting are better known now than in 1982, they said. Also, students may be more reluctant to report eating disorders, which may carry more stigma today.

Richard A. Gephhardt, the House Democratic leader, is reading "The End of Affluence" by Jeff Madrick.

"The prevailing wisdom is that America's post-World War II economic boom was an aberration, and that we should never have expected it to continue. In fact, Madrick shows that America has had that kind of growth since the 1870s."

(Maria Samminiatelli, IHT)



ongoing process of his creation, and his emergence as Tom's primary identity at the 1945 premiere of "Menagerie," is this book's central topic.

Leverich's statement that

"the conflict between Tom and Tennessee would torment him for the rest of his life" — an unusual lapse into pop-psych blather — is less important and interesting than his careful delineation of how Tennessee achieved the truthfulness and ruthlessness required to write honestly and with universal implications about Tom's experiences.

To this end, the in-depth coverage of Williams's disjointed academic career (he finally graduated from the University of Iowa at age 27) and apprenticeship efforts justifies this division.

The later date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

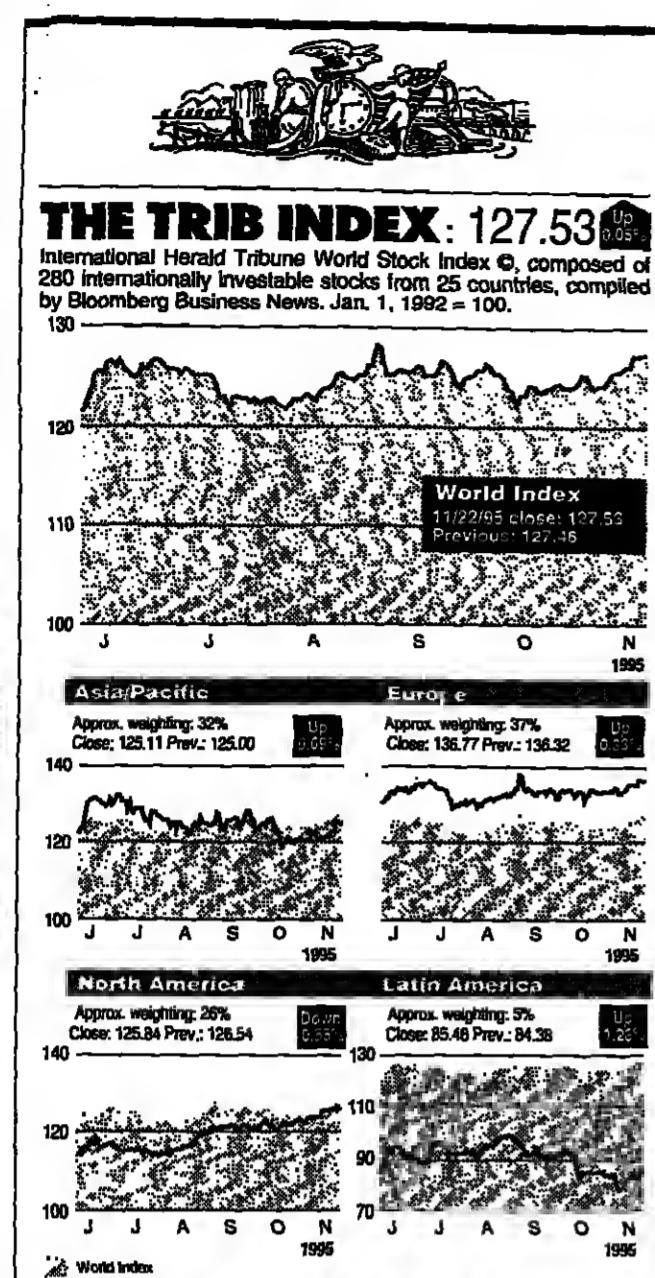
date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie" and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial traumas as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously blaming their mother.

Williams's death in 1983 was significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closed the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later

date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menager

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1995

PAGE 13



THE TRIB INDEX: 127.53

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

130

120

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

100

110

120

130

140

150

160

170

180

190

200

210

220

230

240

250

260

270

280

290

300

310

320

330

340

350

360

370

380

390

400

410

420

430

440

450

460

470

480

490

500

510

520

530

540

550

560

570

580

590

600

610

620

630

640

650

660

670

680

690

700

710

720

730

740

750

760

770

780

790

800

810

820

830

840

850

860

870

880

890

900

910

920

930

940

950

960

970

980

990

1000

1010

1020

1030

1040

1050

1060

1070

1080

1090

1100

1110

1120

1130

1140

1150

1160

1170

1180

1190

1200

1210

1220

1230

1240

1250

1260

1270

1280

1290

1300

1310

1320

1330

1340

1350

1360

1370

1380

1390

1400

1410

1420

1430

1440

1450

1460

1470

1480

1490

1500

1510

1520

1530

1540

1550

1560

1570

1580

1590

1600

1610

1620

1630

1640

1650

1660

1670

1680

1690

1700

1710

1720

1730

1740

1750

1760

1770

1780

1790

1800

1810

1820

1830

1840

1850

1860

1870

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

1930

The Great Chilean Cranberry Wager Cyclical Stocks Lift Dow Even Higher

American Chooses Unlikely Site to Break Into Market

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

VALDIVIA, Chile — For most Americans, no Thanksgiving dinner would be complete without cranberry sauce. But few South Americans had ever heard of a cranberry until a Northern California investor and developer arrived here three years ago with \$20 million and a dream.

Warren Simmons, the 67-year-old developer of the Pier 39 retail complex in San Francisco and the founder of two popular chains of Mexican restaurants, hopes to build the world's largest cranberry farm in Chile to take advantage of rising demand for the fruit in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The demand is being fueled by a very successful advertising campaign by Ocean Spray Cranberries Inc., a growers' cooperative that produces about 75 percent of the world's cranberries.

Ocean Spray, based in Lakeville, Massachusetts, has capitalized on the expanding market for cranberry and other fruit juices and on the growing use of cranberries in baked goods. Recent medical studies point to the fruit as helping to combat urinary tract infections.

Mr. Simmons has wasted little time in making his vision of Latin American-grown cranberries a reality. Often working around the clock, seven days a week, with a staff of 250 employees, his Crain Chile operation has already cultivated 700 acres (285 hectares) of farmland here and plans to have 4,000 acres under harvest by the turn of the century.

About 30,000 acres of cranberries are now being grown worldwide, mainly in

United States and Canada. By 2000, Mr. Simmons hopes to capture about 10 percent of the market, which is expanding at about 10 percent a year, by selling concentrate in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Simmons said he had chosen this isolated area of Chile, about 450 miles (720 kilometers) south of Santiago, because in fertile soil and rainy climate made it ideal for cranberry bogs. Chile also has no environmental restrictions for growing cranberries. In the United States, by contrast, federal laws have made it very expensive to cultivate large bogs in wetlands, where they had traditionally been grown.

Mr. Simmons is betting big on cranberries, which have never been produced commercially in Chile. Indeed, the word cranberry does not exist in Spanish, and most of his employees did not even know what they were planting until the company flew in samples of cranberry sauce, juice and baked goods for them to taste.

"We got a lot of strange looks when we first came down here saying that we wanted to spend millions of dollars to grow a fruit that nobody here had ever tasted," Mr. Simmons said.

So far, he has invested \$20 million. He expects to have pumped as much as \$35 million into the venture by 1999, when he hopes to realize his first small cash flow.

But will it work? Industry experts not affiliated with his operation said it was too early to tell, mainly because cranberry vines take four to five years to mature. Much will depend on the fruit produced in the early plots. Berries with the highest market value are bright red, have high sugar content and proper acidity.

"The jury is still out, and Simmons is

making a big gamble," said Skip Colcord, manager of marketing communications for Ocean Spray. "If Ocean Spray continues to build interest in the cranberry worldwide, well, it stands to reason that he would benefit."

But the major disadvantage for Mr. Simmons is that there is no market for the fruit in South America, and he thus faces high expenses to export the fruit.

Mr. Simmons said he got the idea for growing cranberries in 1992 when his Chevys restaurants ordered a large shipment of fresh cranberries from Ocean Spray to make cranberry margaritas for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday season. But demand for cranberries exceeded supply that year, and Ocean Spray could not deliver.

"That's when I knew there was an opportunity to make a serious buck growing cranberries," Mr. Simmons said. "It costs a lot to break into this business, but my strategy has always been spend whatever is necessary to get the job done."

Mr. Simmons has a track record of successful business ventures. He started the Tia Maria restaurant chain in the early 1970s, then developed San Francisco's Pier 39. Mr. Simmons and his son, Scooter, founded Chevys Mexican Restaurants, which they sold to Pepsico in 1992.

Mr. Simmons says he is financing the venture in Chile with the proceeds from that sale. So convinced is he that it will pay off that he has built a house with tennis courts here. He and his family now divide their time between Valdivia and California.

Last year, Crain Chile had a small harvest from its first two fields. The first big harvest is not expected until 1997.

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose on Wednesday as investors bought shares of big companies that benefit most when the economy grows.

"Barring any bad economic news, we are due for a year-end rally," said Greg Summerville, chief investment officer at Kirt, Marbach & Co., which manages about \$700 million. "Things are moving in the right direction."

Shares of United Technologies, Alcoa, Aluminum Co. of Amer-

U.S. STOCKS

ica and DuPont, all of which tend to do better when economic growth accelerates, gained, helping push the Dow Jones industrial average to its 61st high this year, a day after it closed above 5,000 for the first time.

But while the Dow average closed at 5,041.61, up 18.06, the broader market lagged. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index slipped 1.84 to 598.40, after it briefly broke through the record it set Tuesday. Declines in oil, semiconductor and beverage companies countered gains in auto, chemical and paper is-

sues. The Nasdaq index, which contains benchmark computer-related companies such as Microsoft and Intel, fell for a second straight day, losing 3.75 to 1,012.24.

But on the Big Board, 1,150 shares rose and 1,117 shares declined.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was off slightly, falling 5/32 to close at 107 31/32. The yield crept up to 6.28 percent from 6.27 percent on Tuesday.

Cyclical companies — those most sensitive to swings in the economy — have trailed the market's gains this year as technology and consumer-product stocks have surged. But investors now appear to be betting the economy will pick up fast enough to boost cyclical companies' profits.

"There is a natural tendency to go to the group that hasn't participated in the rally," said Larry Puglia, a money manager at the mutual-fund provider T Rowe Price, which manages about \$70 billion.

Another factor in the Dow's rise this week, said some analysts, has been the spread of optimism that the U.S. government would balance the budget and trim debt, possibly allowing the Federal Reserve's policy committee to cut interest rates again this year. Lower rates make it cheaper for both consumers and companies to borrow and often give profit growth an added kick.

That could help the Dow industrials' rally last into next year. The 30-stock average is up 31 percent so far this year, its best record since 1975.

The Morgan Stanley Index of 30 cyclical stocks surged 6.24, or 1.8 percent, to reach 342.97, after jumping by about the same percentage on Tuesday. Alcoa shares rose 2% to 57 1/2, and United Technologies surged 1 1/4 to 92.

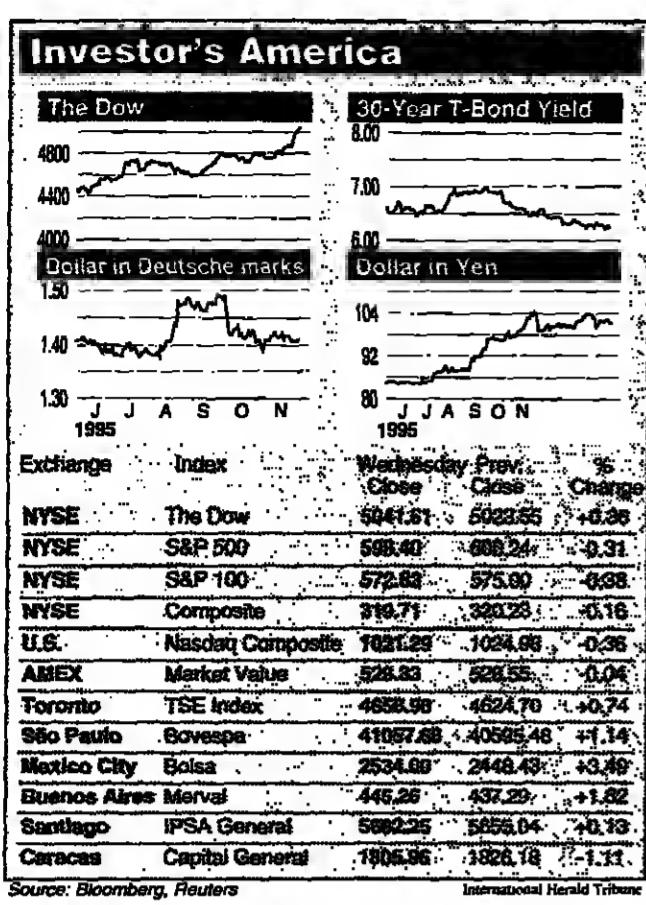
Software, computer and semiconductor shares lagged for a second day, and concern spread that the companies would not be able to increase earnings enough to meet Wall Street estimates.

Intel fell 1 1/8 to 61 1/2, and Microsoft dropped 5% to 87 1/2. Cisco Systems Inc. lost early gains to drop 3 1/8 to 57 1/2, and United Technologies surged 1 1/4 to 92.

Oil companies slipped after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said it would keep its current output ceiling in place for another six months. Because demand has not kept pace with production, the decision could mean that oil prices will slip.

Even though the move was widely expected, Chevron's shares dropped 1% to 49 1/2, and Mobil slumped 2% to 105 1/2.

Peter Antos, vice president of equity investments at Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Connecticut, said growth would not rebound until spring.



Very briefly:

Chrysler Board Member Bows Out

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (Reuters) — Joseph Antonini announced his resignation Wednesday from Chrysler Corp.'s board effective immediately, saying he did not want to be an issue between the automaker and Kirk Kerkorian.

Mr. Kerkorian, who controls 14.1 percent of Chrysler stock, said this week he would propose replacing Mr. Antonini with Jerome York, vice chairman of Mr. Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp.

"I have been considering a number of other opportunities, and in view of the ongoing controversy between Chrysler and Kirk Kerkorian, now seems to be the best possible time to get on with these opportunities," said Mr. Antonini, a board member since 1989.

• Boeing Co.'s biggest union voted to reject a proposed contract and continue a 47-day-old strike at the aerospace company.

• Westinghouse Electric Corp. cleared the final obstacle to becoming the largest U.S. broadcasting company, winning federal approval for its proposed \$5.4 billion takeover of CBS Inc.

• Goldman, Sachs & Co., in its biggest management restructuring in 25 years, named a six-member executive committee and two other panels to oversee its business.

• Gasoline prices rose to their highest level in almost two months as unusually high consumption drained refinery stockpiles. Crude oil prices were little changed after OPEC ended its biannual meeting in Vienna without changing its output quota.

Reuters, Bloomberg

Budget Worries Snuff Out Dollar's Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed against other major currencies Wednesday as investors were unwilling to bet aggressively on a stronger dollar while the U.S. budget debate remained unresolved, traders said.

The dollar rallied in early New York trading on news that the U.S. trade deficit unexpectedly narrowed September, but the rise proved short-lived.

The dollar closed at 109.90 yen, down from 101.50 yen, but was up to 1.4104 Deutsche marks from 1.4080 D.M.

"We had a very good trade number, but

all it got was a knee-jerk response," said Earl Johnson, Bank of Montreal currency adviser. "Until we get the budget resolved, and that won't happen until mid-Decem-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

ber, there's no upside for the dollar."

Traders also were wary about holding dollars over the Thanksgiving holiday. U.S. markets will be closed Thursday.

"The fact that negotiations over the budget won't start up again until next week have held back interest," said Margaret Kudarauskas, analyst at Technical Data.

In the past month, the U.S. currency has traded in a range so wider than 1.3810 D.M. to 1.4265 D.M. and 99.40 yen to 104.14 yen. Many traders expect the dollar to remain near these levels for weeks.

"The market is realizing they didn't settle anything; they just postponed it," said Dave Glowacki, a currency trader at NBD Bank.

Against other major currencies, the dollar closed at 1.1367 Swiss francs, off from 1.1373 francs, and at 4.8605 French francs, up from 4.8575 francs. The pound climbed to \$1.5637 from \$1.5570.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Wednesday, Nov. 22

Prices in local currencies.

Tokelurs

High Low Close Prev.

Frankfurt

High Low Close Prev.

Singapore Hwy

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Paris

High Low Close Prev.

London

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Bangkok

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Helsinki

High Low Close Prev.

Paris

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Bombay

High Low Close Prev.

London

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Hong Kong

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Brussels

High Low Close Prev.

Paris

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock Exchange Index 21/22

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock Exchange Index 21/22

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock Exchange Index 21/22

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock Exchange Index 21/22

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock Exchange Index 21/22

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

High Low Close Prev.

Stock

INTERNATIONAL

Elvis Stamps in China? The U.S. Postal Service 'Pedals' Its Wares Abroad

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — Planning to send a letter soon from Beijing to Boston or from Dresden to Detroit? Just stick on some Thomas Jefferson stamps, maybe a Beetle Bailey or an Elvis or two, and call the U.S. Postal Service.

The who?

"The 33rd largest corporation in the world," explained Mark Gorski. "The U.S. Postal Service delivers, I think, 40 percent of the world's mail, they had more than \$50 billion in revenue last year, and they did \$1.5 billion in revenue outside the United States. Their goal is to double that overseas revenue in the next five years."

That's who. But the direct mail service is not available yet, coming under the heading of "future additional products." Instead, the U.S. Postal Service is linking itself with mail systems around the world — it has just signed a contract with Mexico, negotiating one with Canada, works closely with Japan and is investigating the European market. It is doing all this "to say we're in the global business," as Loren Smith, the chief marketing officer and senior vice president of the Postal Service, puts it.

"We want to sell stamps to collectors

around the world," he said by telephone from Washington. "But we primarily want to make it known that we're a global delivery company. We have local delivery capability anywhere in the world."

"In Japan, for example, we deliver catalogues for L.L. Bean and Land's End. We offer expedited processing at this end, we help getting goods through customs, collection of customs, offloading of packages, making sure yours are last on the plane and first off."

"We're building an international business, and we want people to know about it," Mr. Smith added. "The first thing you want to do is attract people's attention. We want to get in front of spectators."

Enter Mr. Gorski, a 35-year-old American who won a gold medal on the bicycle track at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He is general manager of the new U.S. Postal Service professional bicycle team, which competed in the recent Tour of China in white jerseys with red and blue shoulders, the name of the team and a huge picture of the \$10.75 space launch stamp.

"Sales of commemorative stamps are big business for the Postal Service around the world, especially in China, where they take stamp collecting seriously," said Dan Ospow, 30, the team's operations manager.

"We were going to use the Marilyn Monroe stamp on the jersey, but it got voted down at the last minute — that's a joke." Instead Mr. Ospow was distributing pins of the Monroe stamp near the Great Wall.

By sponsoring a bicycle-racing team, the service seeks to attract business in Asia and Europe.

"Next time, we'll have James Dean pins, Louis Armstrong, you name him."

The lunar-lift-off stamp will be gone for the next race, replaced by a corporate blue eagle. "This is a one-time China jersey," Mr. Ospow said. "Once the sponsor heard about the Tour of China, it wanted to be a part of that."

"They wanted to be an event sponsor as well, and they've received the benefits an event sponsor gets, including their posters hanging near the finish line and the ability to sell commemorative stamps in VIP areas."

Mr. Smith corroborated that. "Ninety percent of the world's mail is business-oriented," he said. "and our sponsorship

offers us the opportunity to entertain business at major races. If I were a European who wanted to break into the American market, I'd sign up to sponsor a basketball team. In Europe, the sport that has a tremendous following is bicycle racing. That's why we're in it now."

Passing the chicken with cashews at dinner in a Shanghai hotel, Mr. Gorski explained why and how, in a period of declining sponsorship of bicycle teams, the U.S. Postal Service signed a three-year contract for more than \$6 million to take over the Montgomery-Bell team.

"This sponsorship will be justified primarily through international exposure," he said. "The exposure we generate in the United States is really not that critical. Europe and Asia are critical."

Who's you sell cycling to an American company, he said, when you're talking about a \$2 million to \$6 million investment? "There's no way the exposure generated by cycling in America can justify that investment. There are not enough events; there's not enough television exposure."

"International cycling is another matter. The sport generates big exposure, television numbers, spectator numbers, media numbers — it's really, really strong. People love this sport and are incredibly pas-

sionate about it."

The team, which will be led by two veteran American riders, Andy Hampsten and Mike Engleman, will number 13 or 14 racers and probably be based in France. For its first full season in 1996, it will not aspire to the World Cup classics or the Tour de France, Mr. Gorski said, but will concentrate on smaller races to allow its young American and Polish riders to gain experience and the computer points needed for big events.

"Our long-term goal is to win the Tour de France," he said. "And that will take a big budget. It's clearly going to take a \$6 million, \$8 million or \$10 million annual budget to win the Tour. So, in addition to a seven-figure sponsor, we're going to have three or four low-six-figure sponsors."

Mr. Gorski, who majored in business administration at the University of Michigan, has also worked as a vice president of Wells Fargo Bank in California and as director of corporate development for the U.S. Cycling Federation in Colorado. He retired six years ago as a competitive cyclist after a highly successful career of international victories on the road and track, including the Olympic sprint gold medal.

"For six or seven years I had endorsements with major companies and represented them as an athlete and spokesman,"

he said. "That was a great education for me." Mr. Gorski looked amused when it was suggested that he had been lucky to find a sponsor in a time of dwindling interest.

"Starting in mid-May," he replied, "we had a number of companies, major, major corporations, five, six interested companies anybody would know."

"I talked to the Anheuser-Busch and the AT&T. We had a few lines of communication with Euro Disney."

"The bottom line is that there are so few good people marketing the sport to American companies. We've got our sponsor, but I honestly think there are three to five American companies that do business around the world that would easily commit to international cycling."

"U.S. Postal Service beat everyone to it. We walked away from a number of good prospects. This was the first one to say, 'Let's do it.'

"I'm very confident that if they hadn't said that, we would have signed someone else to do it."

"It's probably right. But who could think of a better sponsor for a bicycle team than a company whose motto is 'Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat nor gloom of night shall stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds'?"

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities.

To subscribe, call
1-800-882-2884
(in New York, call 212-752-3890)

Herald INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WELLS: Bank Takes a Risky Road in Responding to Industry's Plight BURMA: Seeking Investment

Continued from Page 13

most of its cards are in what it considers a dying industry?

For one, it has one of the sharpest pencils in the business when it comes to cutting costs.

This rigorous discipline was championed by Carl E. Reichardt, who served as chairman from 1983 through 1994.

In that time, Wells pared nonproductive growth such as overseas offices to focus on a handful of business lines.

This approach led the bank to abandon home mortgages late

last year. With California's remaining savings-and-loans providing cutthroat competition, mortgages did not meet Wells Fargo's profit targets, and mortgage customers did not buy enough other products to justify the business.

Wells Fargo has long sought out lending specialties where higher risk brings a higher return. Mr. Reichardt placed an enormous bet on real-estate loans, the industry in which both he and Mr. Hazen began.

They built an \$11 billion portfolio that weathered Califor-

nia's real-estate collapse. But the huge exposure caused panic among regulators and investors, leading the bank to put \$2.5 billion into its reserves, far more than it needed. Now the bank has no need to add to its reserves; that has lifted profit.

For the future, Mr. Hazen will go light on real estate and instead emphasize lending in another area that has long been difficult for other banks: small businesses. Wells Fargo has developed a computer model that it says is far more efficient than

traditional bankers at deciding whether to lend money to a business. This allows the bank to mail preapproved credit offers to businesses, a consumer marketing tactic that is rarely used with businesses.

The bank is using similar computer models to justify expanding loans to customers previously seen as too risky — loans that carry higher rates.

Perhaps the bank's riskiest play is its assumption that it can persuade a vast percentage of its customers to abandon traditional branches and go electronic.

Its sharp pencil explains the bank's motive: When a customer checks an account balance in a branch office, it costs the bank \$10; talking to the customer on the phone costs \$3, and automated touch-tone telephone access costs 40 cents. On the Internet — where Wells Fargo has the most sophisticated offering of any major bank — the cost is virtually nil.

Continued from Page 13

cesses of its Asian neighbors to the south and east.

"I have been very, very satisfied with the amount of support the government has given us," said Serge Pun, a Burmese émigré who now splits his time between Hong Kong and Rangoon. He has established 10 businesses in Rangoon in the last few years, including the Yoma Bank.

"It has taken a while to establish their confidence," Mr. Pun said of the generals and their technocrat advisers mapping out a new capital road for the country. "But in the last year or so we have passed that threshold."

On the surface, it appears the country is already off the meadow, revived by investors such as Mr. Pun. Rangoon's streets now boast many hallmarks of an Asia-style boom, and there are signs that there is probably

no turning back from economic reform.

New Japanese cars and motorbikes fill streets once dominated by leftovers from the 1940s. A flood of new goods has hit the town's shops. Signs for imported beer, cosmetics, video recorders, refrigerators and laundry soap tempt pent-up consumer demand from an emerging middle class.

Dozens of new hotels and a handful of office buildings are rising all around town to house the armies of expected tourists and business people.

The government has allowed privately owned banks to open. It plans also to sell several state-owned businesses, returning many of them to individuals that owned them before widespread nationalizations in the 1960s.

A new securities law is expected to be promulgated soon, establishing the foundation for a stock market and tighter regulation of as many as 20 companies that have sold shares to local investors.

"There is a lot to be done," said Kyi Aye, governor of the Central Bank of Myanmar. "But we have to find a place to start. We must get the ball rolling. The economy needs to have a lot of public companies and a way for them to raise money."

Beneath the construction dust and the bullishness of a small elite, serious economic problems remain.

Sustaining the recent upturn will be impossible without continued reform and foreign help still restrained by the political impasse, analysts said.

Apart from the new hotels and an offshore gas project led by Total SA of France and Unocal Corp. of the United States, few significant foreign investments of any kind can be found in recent public records.

Close examination of government accounts also reveals that overall investment in the economy as a percentage of gross domestic product has been falling, along with social spending and government revenue.

Inflation has consistently run at about 30 percent, based on a Rangoon-area index that does not include imports. Public-sector employees, who have little access to foreign currency, have not had a raise in several years.

There are serious questions about the land's ability to produce much more rice on a sustainable basis and whether the government can afford to rely on rice as a major export earner if domestic prices and the chance of social instability, rise much further.

"I have never seen a place where the real economic situation and the hype are so far apart," said one Rangoon-based analyst.

Rapid increases in military spending account for many of the difficulties in the government's fiscal position. Analysis say defense may be taking as much as half of all public expenditure. At the same time, the country's foreign debt is increasing in arrears.

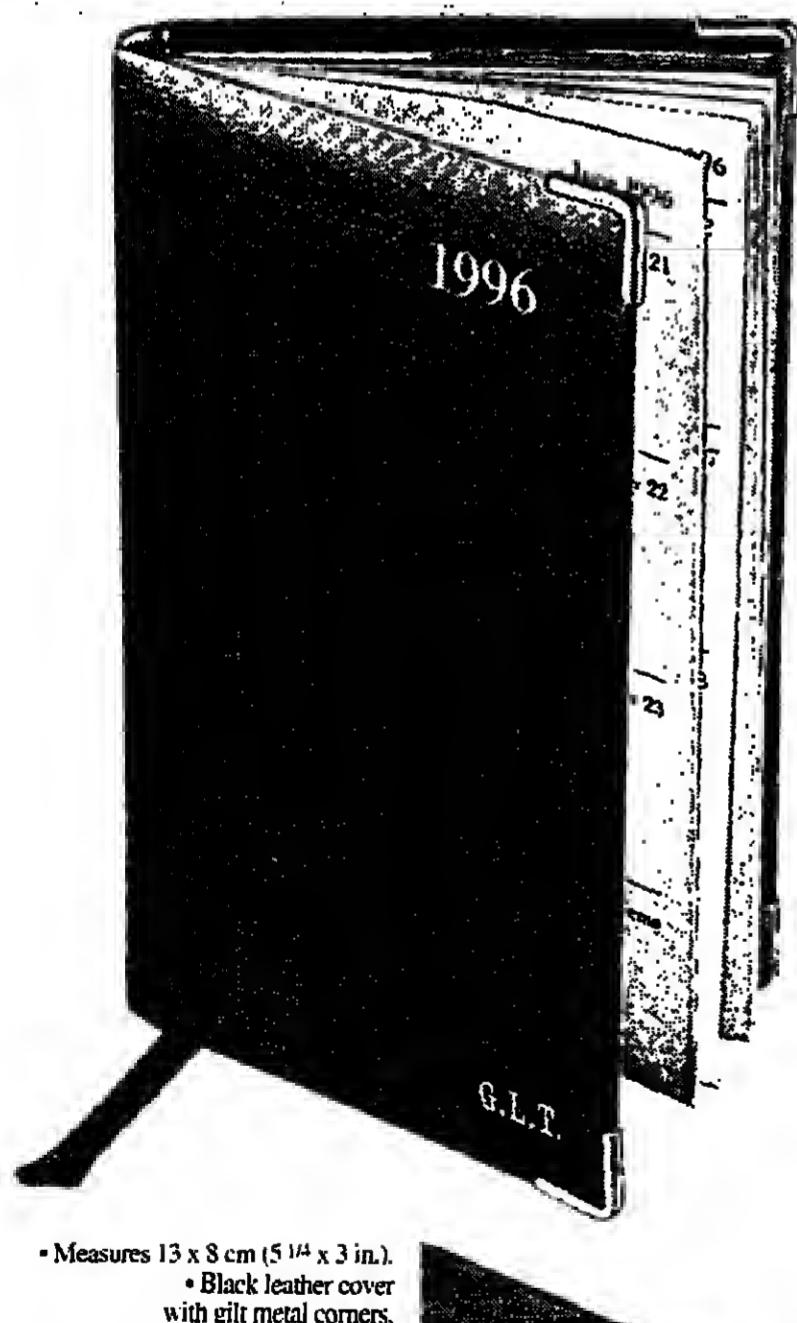
"Some of our creditors have begun to consider rescheduling our debt," said Daw Khine Kyine of the Myanmar Investment Commission in response to questions about the worsening foreign debt situation. "But some have failed us, too."

She was referring to the keen frustrations among many senior officials that the country remains cut off from development aid because of its political situation.

Without costly new power supplies and transport infrastructure, probably only possible with foreign aid, Burma's progress will be in jeopardy, analysts said.

It remains to be seen whether the military government will offer political concessions or whether major donor countries will choose to encourage political change through economic aid, diplomats said.

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1996 Right Into Your Pocket.



Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything ... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone ... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Please send me 1996 IHT Pocket Diaries.

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:

1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.\$34) each INITIALS
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.\$32) each up to 3 per diary
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.\$28) each

Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.\$7)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.90) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

Access Amex Diners Eurocard MasterCard Visa

Card No.

Exp. Signature

Name

Address

City/Code/Country

Tel./Fax

Company EU VAT ID N°

(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES)

Herald INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offers,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44 181) 944 8243

• Blue notepaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. 100 refill sheets included.

• Measures 13 x 8 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.).
• Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
• Personalized with gilt initials.
• Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
• 1996 notable dates and national holidays in over 90 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances.
• Blue ribbon page marker.
• Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
• Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
• Corporate personalization and discounts are available.
For details, fax Paul Baker at (44 181) 944 8243.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

Monday International Recruitment

Tuesday Education Directory

Wednesday Business Message Center

Thursday International Conferences and Seminars

Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel

Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Roman in Paris: Tel (33 1) 41 43 93 91. Fax (33 1) 41 43 93 70.

Herald INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited (In Liquidation)

Notice to the holders of the fully paid Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") evidencing Participating

ASIA/PACIFIC

Beijing to Offer Tax Grace Period To Foreign Firms

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China said Wednesday it would give foreign companies a grace period of as long as two years before requiring payment of a new tax on their capital-goods imports.

Beijing will impose the tax, the exact amount of which is still uncertain, beginning April 1, 1996, but companies will not be required to pay until the grace period expires, said Lu Jianhua, an official at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The U.S.-China Business Council in Beijing has estimated that the end of duty-free capital imports will raise the cost of setting up a business in China by an average of 28 percent. For companies with large capital requirements, the increase would be larger.

Companies whose business agreements are completed before the end of 1995 are to receive the payment extension, but those that set up after April 1, 1996 will have to pay the new import duties immediately.

Western executives said the new tax had the potential to substantially inflate the cost of doing business in China.

"If you have an investment whose cost increases by 40 percent, that's very significant," said Stephen Schmitt, managing director of General Motors Corp. in Shanghai. Last month,

GM signed a \$1 billion agreement with Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp. to produce sedans in the city.

The impact of the new tax is to be softened by reductions in other tariffs as China aims to satisfy entry requirements for the World Trade Organization, the agency that governs global commerce.

The tax changes are part of a delicate balancing act for Chinese policymakers as they try to gain admittance to the WTO while improving revenue flows, protecting uncompetitive state-owned enterprises and keeping foreign investment coming.

"You're going to get all these things done absolutely," said TERENCE TING, a direct-investment fund manager at Crosby Asset Management (Hong Kong) Ltd.

"But provided the actual tariff rate is reasonable, companies may continue their investment plans."

China is catching up to the United States as the world's largest recipient of foreign capital, with investment rising 11.9 percent in the first nine months of the year, to \$25.4 billion.

That growth rate could slow once the new tax policies are enforced, however.

"It's starting to sink in that China is not a 1.2 billion-person open market," said Paul Vout, a Shanghai-based lawyer. "The impact you'll see is a gradual ebbing of foreign investment."

Enron Pact Lifts India's Prospects

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service

A tentative agreement by the state government in Bombay to allow Enron Corp. to go ahead with a \$3 billion power-plant project near that city signals that India will probably continue to embrace, however hesitantly, the foreign investors it so desperately needs.

The Hindu nationalists leaders of Maharashtra state scrapped the plant, the nation's largest foreign project, in August, then reconsidered amid legal threats and in view of India's huge power needs.

The reversal could relieve investors who had started asking whether India, the world's second most populous country, was worth the aggravation and risks.

Manohar Joshi, chief minister of Maharashtra, said in India that Enron and a panel appointed by his government had agreed to reduce the costs of the project and of the electricity produced. Negotiators were discussing a possible \$300 million cut in the plant's cost to allow an 8 percent

reduction in initial electricity charges.

Enron and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board have agreed in principle that the board will buy a 30 percent stake in the project, but neither side said whether the sale would actually take place.

Enron, which is based in Houston and is the largest natural gas company in the United States, was invited into India by Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, whose national government guaranteed the project's fulfillment.

But newly elected Maharashtra politicians accused Enron of padding the project's costs by more than \$700 million and corrupting politicians to win high electricity rates without competitive bidding.

The attacks on Enron cast doubt on India's four-year-old commitment to economic change and openness.

The agreement on Tuesday, by a three-member panel of experts, must still be approved by the Maharashtra cabinet, which expects to act by Dec. 10. Until then, Enron has agreed to suspend an arbitration case in London in which it

hoped to recover at least \$300 million in expenses and as much as \$2 billion in damages including lost profits.

The Maharashtra government faced a crucial arbitration meeting in that case Friday in London. Although legal specialists have described Enron's arguments as strong, they also note that it can take decades for foreign companies to collect awards from agencies or corporations in India. Enron's costs for mopping up the project, its foundations in place, amounted to \$250,000 a day.

The state's leading party, Shiv Sena, reconsidered its position and began formal negotiations with Enron less than two weeks ago. A dispute with a large minority in the governing coalition could still block cabinet approval of the new accord. That party, the Bharatiya Janata, plans to challenge Mr. Rao in elections next year.

Despite the political discord, Ronald J. Barone, who follows Enron for Paine Webber, said the state government was likely to back the project and that it would still offer Enron attractive returns.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong		Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng		Straits Times	Nikkei 225
Index	2000	2000	2000
Exchage	10,000	2,200	18,000
Index	10,000	2,100	16,000
Wednesday			
Close	9,501.61	2,102.64	14,000
% Change	+0.52	+0.22	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2,107.22	2,102.64
Singapore	Straits Times	2,147.60	2,138.80
Sydney	All Ordinaries	16,238.84	-0.79
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	16,238.84	-0.79
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	935.00	917.21
Bangkok	SET	1,228.07	1,206.13
Seoul	Composite Index	921.03	817.97
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,829.27	4,821.57
Manila	PSE	2,268.33	2,252.24
Jakarta	Composite Index	498.75	454.05
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,143.22	2,144.41
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,001.52	3,063.01
Source: Telekurs			

International Herald Tribune

HK Telecom Affirms Path

Reuters

HONG KONG — Linus Cheung, chief executive of Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd., said Wednesday there would be no change in strategy under its new chairman.

Cable & Wireless PLC, which holds 57.5 percent of Hongkong Telecom, named Brian Smith its nonexecutive chairman Tuesday, succeeding Lord Young, who also resigned from the C&W chairmanship. On Wednesday, Mr. Smith, chairman of the airport operator BAA PLC, was also named chairman of Telecom. James Ross, who stepped down Tuesday as C&W's chief executive, also resigned from Telecom's board.

Seeking to allay concerns over the changes, which arose from a struggle for dominance of C&W's board, Mr. Cheung said, "I don't foresee a change in our strategy." Asked if he was a candidate for a C&W post, he said he had no plans work outside Hong Kong.

Very briefly:

• ANZ Banking Group Ltd.'s net profit for the year ended in September rose 28 percent, to 1.05 billion Australian dollars (\$781.5 million), as loan-loss provisions fell sharply.

• Pacific Dunlop Ltd. of Australia said a U.S. court had certified a class-action suit against its Electronics Pacing Systems Inc. unit in a compensation case over faulty pacemaker wires.

• Ricoh Co.'s sales of digital color copiers helped pretax profit for its first half rise 41 percent, to 14.27 billion yen (\$140.6 million); sales rose 2 percent, to 310.7 billion yen.

• South Korea's exports designated for the United States fell to an all-time low of 19.2 percent of total exports in the first 10 months of 1995, compared with 30 percent in 1990; total exports rose 34 percent, to \$101.9 billion.

• Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s net profit rose 132 percent in the half-year

to September, to 2 billion rupees (\$57.5 million), as the company doubled production for makers of cars and consumer goods.

• India will invite fresh tenders to run basic telephone services in 10 areas of the country Friday; previous bids for the areas were rejected as unreasonably low.

• William Lines Inc. of the Philippines plans to acquire Carlos A. Gothong Lines Inc. and Aholitz Shipping Corp. in a 5.69 billion peso (\$2.17 million) share swap.

• American Standard Inc., a maker of home appliances and automobile accessories, plans to invest \$750 million in China over the next five years, the news agency Xinhua reported.

• Chrysler Corp. is to bring two new models to Japan; the Stratus LE sedan and the luxury Stratus LX will go on sale at Chrysler's 10 outlets and 108 contracted dealers Dec. 10. Bloomberg, AFP

6-Month Profit Triples at NTT

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., facing a debate over its future as a single company, said Wednesday a rebound in its domestic telephone business helped its profit more than triple in the six months ended Sept. 30.

The company said current, or pretax, profit for the half-year was 126.78 billion yen (\$1.25 billion), up 257 percent from the like period last year. Sales rose 6 percent, to 3.028 trillion yen.

Net profit surged to 99.2 billion yen from 19.6 billion yen last year, in part on a one-time gain of 4.74 billion yen from the sale of shares in a software subsidiary.

Tokyo is considering a break-up of NTT like the 1984 break-up of AT&T Corp. in the United States. NTT opposes the move.

Qantas Ponders New Share Class

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Qantas Airways Ltd., bracing for a new era of competition in South Pacific air transport, said Wednesday it was consulting its bankers about creating a separate class of shares for foreign investors.

"We are in fairly active discussion with both the local and overseas institutions, and they are both now talking to each other," Gary Pemberton, chairman of Qantas, said after the company's annual meeting.

The Australian government imposed a 49 percent ceiling on foreign ownership of Qantas when it sold its 75 percent stake in the carrier to the public in July.

At that time, the government balked at creating a separate class of shares for foreigners because demand from abroad was seen as the key to a successful public offering.

But the agreement last week by Air New Zealand to buy 25 percent to 50 percent of Ansett Airways, a Qantas competitor, could change the dynamics of air transport in the region. The foreign ownership law would have to be waived for Air New Zealand to complete the deal.

Mr. Pemberton said there was "no doubt" Qantas's share price would rise if foreign buyers could be sure they could buy large blocks of shares without worrying about the 49 percent limit.

He said options being considered included designating the shares differently or having two

classes of shares. He said Qantas would wait until its next annual meeting to put a proposal before shareholders.

Mr. Pemberton also said Qantas would consider selling its 19.4 percent stake in Air New Zealand in light of the Ansett deal that Qantas needed to proceed carefully until it had "a clearer view of what the implications are."

"We could well be entering a period of further significant change in aviation policy," Mr. Pemberton said. "In this environment, our equity interest in Air New Zealand becomes important. It will raise a multitude of considerations."

Earlier, the Qantas chairman told shareholders the airline was "on target" to achieve a net profit of 255 million Australian dollars (\$189.8 million) in the year ending June 30, 1996, the amount forecast in its offering prospectus.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

■ Reorganization at Coles Myer

Coles Myer Ltd. said it would streamline its 12 retail businesses into two separate operating divisions to reflect the company's strategy of coordinating and integrating its core brands, Reuters reported.

The reorganization came as Bob Dalziel, who headed the Australian retailing giant's discount-store operations, resigned to become managing director of Mayne Nickless Ltd., a transport and health-care concern.

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO, established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

TELEPHONE (41) 61 279 8870

IFEXCO S.A.

FOREX BROKERS

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

GENERAL: 41 22 849 74 11

24/24 DEALERS: 41 22 849 74 45

FAX: 41 22 700 19 13

SEE NBC Separachannel Text Pages 355 and 356

THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.

86 Bis Route de Frontenex

1206 GENEVA - Switzerland

FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

"THE GLOBAL CURRENCY EXPERTS"

OFFERING THE FINEST IN CURRENCY ORDER EXECUTION, RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT.

TO RECEIVE OUR COMPLIMENTARY SERVICES GUIDE AND LATEST RESEARCH REPORTS

CALL TOLL-FREE TODAY.

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

EXCELLENCE IN CONFIDENTIAL TRADING SERVICES

ACCOUNT MINIMUMS \$25,000 TO \$5,000,000 (USD)

AROUND THE WORLD — AROUND THE CLOCK

FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

EXCELLENCE IN CONFIDENTIAL TRADING SERVICES

ACCOUNT MINIMUMS \$25,000 TO \$5,000,000 (USD)

AROUND THE WORLD — AROUND THE CLOCK

HERALD SECURITIES AG

Your Futures & Options Trading Partner

A comprehensive service to IB's and Private Clients; major market coverage, competitive commissions, market news, information and charting. Extensive back office facilities.

Chamerstrasse 14, P.O. Box 4818, CH-6304 Zug, Switzerland

Tel: +41 42 22 36 78 Fax: +41 42 22 27 00

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a selection of employment offers published in last Monday's International Herald Tribune. For a copy of last Monday's paper, please call Fred Ronan on Paris (1) 41 43 93

SPORTS

Mavericks Miss A Cinch Shot And Bulls Win

The Associated Press

The Dallas Mavericks discovered that it doesn't matter how well you rebound if you can't make a layup.

The Mavericks dominated the Chicago Bulls on the boards (66-50) and shot well from outside, but couldn't connect from in

NBA ROUNDUP

close as they lost, 106-102, in overtime Tuesday night.

The biggest miss of all for Dallas was Jim Jackson's uncontested shot under the basket with 1.1 seconds remaining that would have given Dallas a 96-94 victory in regulation.

On an inbounds play, Jamal Mashburn found Jackson alone underneath and whipped the ball to him before the Bulls could react. But the shot from point-blank range bounced away.

"If they like a moral victory, they can cuddle this one tonight, but I don't think there will be too many of them happy about it," the Mavericks coach, Dick Motta, said. "I saw them miss a whole bunch of layups. I've always been taught that a layup is better than a three-pointer."

"We hustled our butts off and controlled the boards. We did everything we needed to do, but they still keep score, and you have to put the ball in the little orange thing," Motta said.

Jason Kidd led Dallas with 25 points, 15 rebounds, 11 assists and six steals — the rebounds and steals were career highs. Mashburn had 21 points and Jackson 18.

Michael Jordan led the Bulls with 36 points, including 17 in the second quarter.

"This team was scrapping pretty hard," Jordan said of Dallas. "Every loose ball they came up with. We fought our way back the whole game. We got really fortunate they missed a basket at the end of



SuperSonics' Gary Payton speeding toward the basket around the Raptors' Damon Stoudamire. Toronto won, 102-97.

regulation." The Bulls won for the eighth time in nine games while the Mavericks dropped their fourth straight.

With the Bulls leading, 102-100, with 47.6 seconds left in overtime, Jackson was whistled for traveling on a drive to the basket and the Bulls managed to hold on for the victory. Jordan and Toni Kukoc made two free throws apiece, and Randy Brown added a slam-dunk just before the buzzer.

Raptoers 102, SuperSonics 97. In Toronto, the rookie Damon Stoudamire had the first triple-double in Raptors history with 20 points, 12 rebounds and 11 assists. Oliver Miller added a season-high 23 points and Willie Anderson 22 for Toronto, which won its third straight.

Nuggets 107, Hawks 99. In Denver, Antonio McDyess, a rookie, scored 22 points and had 10 rebounds, three assists and one blocked shot as the Nuggets got their first victory at home this season.

Bryant Stith added 16 points and Dale Ellis 15 for Denver. Dikembe Mutombo, wearing goggles after suffering an eye injury in practice, had 12 points and 15 rebounds.

Trail Blazers 109, Lakers 108. In Inglewood, California, James Robinsoo capped

a 17-point effort off the bench with a desperation three-pointer from the left corner at the buzzer that ended the Lakers' four-game winning streak.

"I always think my shots are going in," Robinson said. "I just followed through and I was fortunate it went in. The play was designed to get Cliff (Robinson) open. My man went to Cliff and I went to the corner."

Cedric Ceballos scored 38 points and Divac had 18 points and 16 rebounds for the Lakers. Rod Strickland led the Trail Blazers with 28 points and 10 assists.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	8	2	.800	—
Orlando	8	3	.733	1
Atlanta	5	2	.714	1.5
Miami	5	2	.714	1.5
New Jersey	4	3	.545	2.5
Boston	3	4	.467	3.5
Washington	3	5	.375	4
Philadelphia	2	6	.250	5

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	8	1	.889	—
Indiana	5	3	.625	2.5
Atlanta	6	2	.760	1
Detroit	3	5	.429	3.5
Toronto	4	7	.348	5
Charlotte	3	7	.300	5
Milwaukee	2	6	.250	5
Cleveland	2	7	.222	6

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	8	1	.889	—
Indiana	9	2	.818	1
San Antonio	6	2	.760	1.5
Dallas	5	3	.583	3.5
Denver	2	8	.200	5
Vancouver	2	8	.200	5
Minnesota	7	7	.500	5

PACIFIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

TELEVISION

MATTEL INTERNATIONAL RECORD ROUND

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

